THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 161

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Jam Ending Means Recovery

Charles R. Gay Voices Business

Britain Backs Free Dominions

State Pacts May Assist Labor

Normandie Bases Ship Future

Jumbo Honored After 50 Years

THE United States' "gigantic jam of accumulated wants and buying power" amounts to about $70,000,000,000 and waits impatiently to be released. Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, certifies this statement to the New York State Chamber of Commerce and declares that release from the jam can provide an assured pathway out of the depression. He gives the terms of release: "Satisfying the conditions under which private business can afford to take risks." He specifies three counts. There must be freedom for management, a greater sense of security, and an abatement of the hostility toward profits. Mr. Gay may be assumed to speak authoritatively for American business — Reasonable government would seem to be the challenging of business to go ahead by finding for it a proper sense of security.

¶ Mr. Gay finds three years of steady building will be necessary to meet the deficiency in private residences. Equal are needs of commercial and industrial building. No government management or other substitute, he argues, can adequately replace the natural action of private enterprise. Business has the power, if granted the freedom, to recover. The Supreme Court's reversal of NRA calls not for shouting or regretting, but for "sober considering"—The whole trend of the economic outlook is changed.

¶ Canada has the right to bar appeals to the British Privy Council —the King—in criminal cases, and the Irish Free State in all cases. These decisions, delivered in London by the Lord Chancellor for the Privy Council in two suits, are Britain's formal affirmation of the independence it has granted the Dominions. The Dominions are self-governing—Their allegiance to the mother country is not of the law, but of the enduring affections.

¶ Washington considers a move to save by formal co-operation the benefits to labor which may be lost by invalidation of the NRA codes. The plan, proposed by H. C. Lodge Jr., of Massachusetts and urged upon the President and Cabinet by Secretary of Labor Perkins, envisages interstate agreements to perpetuate standards governing hours, wages and child labor and thus do away permanently with advantages enjoyed in one state over another through lax laws. Congress would be asked to legalize the plan. Industrialists and states can freely pledge themselves to fair play—There is nothing unconstitutional in that.

¶ The maiden visit of the largest liner Normandie to New York sets experts to discussing tomorrow's passenger ships. Express liners of the Normandie's size, about 80,000 tons, crossing the Atlantic in four days, are seen as meeting the demand of the luxury traffic. Two such vessels would suffice for each line. For the traveler who wants solid comfort, less expense, and is willing or even eager to spend more days at sea, the cabin ship of 30,000 tons, crossing in six or seven days, will be quite satisfactory. Air travel will be common —But the steamers believe this will help instead of hurt their business.

¶ The police of Passaic (New Jersey) must go to church once a week and they must carry smiles as well as clubs on their beats. The revolutionary order is posted by Director of Public Safety John J. Roegner. In future every applicant for a job in the Police Department or the Fire Department will be asked for a recommendation signed by the minister of the church he attends. What the Director of Public Safety is doing is putting morality and character and good humor into maintenance of peace and order. Probably Passaic is in for a sensational discovery—The policeman with a smile will win victories the cop with a club, only, never could.

¶ From Europe come approving reactions to Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole's declaration that world plenty can come again only in the wake of assured world peace. The president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs offers her telling words to the triennial convention at Detroit. Food, shelter, opportunity, social security—These are all bound up in the world demand, made vocal by women, that all war shall be prevented.

¶ St. Thomas, Ontario prepares to remember in a big way Jumbo, P. T. Barnum's gigantic elephant, destroyed by a locomotive there 50 years ago. The famous pet is to be the chief feature of Old Home week, with life-size reproductions of him standing sentinel at approaches to the city and miniatures swinging from arches and lamp posts. Why shouldn't Jumbo's gentle memory be honored? He was the largest and yet one of the most docile of his kind. His size amazed and his friendliness delighted—Jumbo did his bit by helping millions better to understand the "lesser" creatures.

Women's Clubs Leader Calls For End to Fear and Distrust As Basis for Social Security

Mrs. Poole Declares World Peace Is Only Hope for Future Progress

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 6—World peace is the sole factor which would assure individual security for every man, woman, and child in the United States, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, told the delegates to the triennial convention here today.

Standing on a flower-decked platform in the Masonic Temple before 1500 senior and 100 junior delegates and with the radio carrying her voice to thousands more of the 2,000,000 members of her organization, Mrs. Poole declared that other proposed means are only narrow remedies.

The one certain way to protect the right of the individual to food, shelter, opportunity, and care, Mrs. Poole declared, is "the absolute assurance that never again will we waste our money, our property, and more important than both together, the picked lives of a civilization to settle controversies among the nations of the world."

Love of Country

"We have a right to love our individual countries, to be, if we will, nationalists," Mrs. Poole continued, "but the future holds for us no hope whatsoever that our countries can survive if fear, hatred and distrust continue to grip us as they are doing today, no stability is possible and no progress is possible so long as this is true.

"We should start with the promise that every nation has a right to live, a right to its place in the sun, a right to its proper proportion of trade, commerce and raw materials in the world, for by only so building can we remove some of the most insurmountable barriers that threaten to envelop our world."

She suggested that instead of maximizing differences between nations, a start be made at "maximizing the similarities in music, art, literature, science and invention, and spiritual aspirations."

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole
Of Brockton, Mass., President of General Federation of Women's Clubs

Democracy Defended

Mrs. Poole gave a strong defense of democracy, adding, "If democracy fails in this country or in the world at large, it will not be the fault of democracy but of the selfish, self-centered citizen who consistently

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Return to Work At Power Plant Voted in Toledo

Workers Agree to Await Outcome of Conference on Wage Increase

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 6 (AP)—Less than 24 hours after electrical workers of the Toledo Edison company went on strike, a mass meeting of union members voted 237 to 22 today in favor of returning to work immediately, pending the outcome of negotiations on a 20 per cent wage increase.

The walkout started early yesterday and by nightfall 400,000 persons in northwestern Ohio were threatened with a suspension of electrical service. Several factories in Toledo partially shut down, fearing a power failure would damage their equipment.

Following an appeal from Secretary of Labor Perkins in Washington to maintain "essential services," union leaders called a mass meeting of strikers last night.

Oliver Myers, business agent for the union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, said, "I am very much pleased with the vote. Workers, at the request of the international organization, with the understanding that a wage committee, possibly Monday, would meet in the East with Henry L. Doherty & Co. officials, voted in favor of returning to work immediately."

Electrical service was uninterrupted during the strike.

Utilities' Resumption Helps Large Section of Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6 (AP)—Homes of 200,000 persons in central and southern Illinois brightened today with resumption of electric service as a two-month utilities strike ended.

The resumption of electric power in factories, shut down by the strike, brought jobs also to thousands, thrown out of work during the dispute, although the strikers numbered only 250 in the 53 cities and towns affected.

New Jersey Senate Passes Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 6—By affirmation of the Senate, the 2 per cent sales tax bill sponsored by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman to provide a $20,000,000 revenue for jobless relief in this State was ready for his signature yesterday.

The emergency legislation, which passed the upper House with ease by a vote of 13 to 5 yesterday after it had been fought through the Assembly in hours of debate the preceding night, will be effective on July 1 and applies to all purchases made within the state, including food. It must be passed on to consumers. Exemptions are amusements, hotel, mechanical and professional services, gasoline, alcoholic beverages, gas, electricity and water, animal feed, fertilizers and all commodities selling for less than 12 cents, where the taxable minimum begins.

Laval Recalled For Second Try To Form Cabinet

Pietri Fails in Stubborn Battle of Left to Stop Dictatorial Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 6—France's political crisis, on the outcome of which the fate of the franc largely depends, became even more acute late today when François Pietri failed to form a new cabinet.

Like Pierre Laval, last night, the former Minister of Marine and of Finance was finally obliged to abandon his efforts after spending the entire day in intensive consultations with parliamentary leaders. Despite a more favorable attitude on the part of the Radicals—who are the largest French party and whose opposition blocked M. Laval's attempts yesterday—M. Pietri failed to find sufficient support to assure him of a stable parliamentary majority.

Calm But Tense

The country was calm but tense today as efforts of politicians to give France a new Government continued unavailing. In Paris, public cynicism began to give place to exasperation, and the press warned Parliament in plain terms that it must open its eyes to the imperative necessity of constituting a strong Government immediately.

Although the franc was relatively firm in terms of the dollar and pound today, it was realized that this was due chiefly to the intervention of British and American control funds, and to the announcement here that a close watch is being kept over money market operations with a view to detecting and prosecuting speculators.

Criticism in the press centers at present on the radicals, for it is this party which dominates the parliamentary scene. Radical deputies are themselves divided, part following Edouard Herriot in feeling that a national Government to save French finances through deflation is imperative, and the other half, headed by Edouard Daladier, who incline toward the reconstitution of a Cartel Cabinet supported by the Socialists. This, however, would undoubtedly mean inflation or devaluation, for the Socialists have insisted they will only support a Government which will carry through their program based essentially on nationalization of the Bank of France.

Franc in Balance

Explaining his inability to form a cabinet, M. Pietri declared he sought a compromise solution which, instead of asking the same full powers that proved fatal to Pierre Etienne Flandin and M. Bouisson and a stumbling block to M. Laval, would leave a greater measure of control to Parliament. Following the failure of his efforts, he voiced a conviction that the only solution now rests in a return to the idea of an authoritative Government empowered to act quickly by decree, if the franc is to be saved.

The situation is uncertain, and this uncertainty adds to the gravity of what is undoubtedly the most crucial period in French political history since the devolutionary riots of last year.

Foreign Affairs Come to Action In Washington

Six Trade Pacts Ratified Despite G. O. P. Attack on Reciprocal Plan

Court Test Indicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—In the period of uncertain waiting produced by the NRA situation, the Senate has turned to foreign affairs.

In one brief interval yesterday, six routine treaties were ratified and the way prepared for ratification of the more important international traffic-in-arms convention. A new munitions bill, providing for a national munitions control board, was also introduced by Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho for the Nye munitions committee.

But in the midst of these events, a sharp attack on the reciprocal treaty method of tariff-making, which last year was enacted by Congress in an historic departure from the traditional method of legislative-plus-lobbyist drafting of schedules, has flared up as a sequel to the Supreme Court's decision.

Constitutionality Questioned

Various opponents of this method of tariff making, led by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan—who scents a revival of the traditional G. O. P. tariff issue for presidential campaign uses in 1936—are declaring that this procedure, which has already resulted in half a dozen agreements, is unconstitutional.

The issue came to the surface in a private session of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday, when Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, was called before the committee, and also conferred with President Roosevelt in an interview manifestly designed to bolster the treaty campaign against attack.

Were the tariff treaties subject to direct ratification by Congress, it is likely that more than one would have been held up, and that any future agreements would have hard sledding in the Senate.

Test Suit Indicated

As it is, several senators from both parties expressed serious doubts over the effects of the NRA decision on the trade pacts. No outstanding legal action has as yet been brought to test the validity of the reciprocal tariff act, and only a few industries—like the manganese industry—have been so aroused as to consider such action seriously. But it is not unlikely that a suit will be filed which places the challenge directly.

Basis for the charge that the new method of making tariffs is unconstitutional is found in a section of Mr. Justice Cardozo's concurring

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Cartwheel Dollars Kept Rolling Along In Eastern Cities

HAZLETON, Penna., June 6 (AP)—The old silver dollar seems to be easier to spend than the greenback. Thousands of the once scorned "cartwheels" have rolled out of the past into the channels of business in nine eastern cities in the last month, to challenge the dollar bill as a circulating medium.

They have kept rolling longer and faster than the less cumbersome but more familiar paper money, bankers and businessmen say. After three weeks, a $50,000 payroll of the Spaulding Bakeries, Inc.,—made up entirely of silver—is still 70 per cent in circulation.

Less than 30 per cent of the "cartwheels" have been returned to the Pennsylvania and New York banks from whence they came, a check-up showed today. And much of the 30 per cent is accounted for by savings.

"It seems to be easier for folks to spend the silver dollars," said Harvey G. Zeigler, local Spaulding plant manager.

"Just why, I don't know. Maybe it's the novelty of handling them. That doesn't have anything more to do with economics than the little slips of paper we sent out with each dollar explaining the purpose of the experiment and asking the silver be kept circulating, but the dollars keep moving anyway."

The all-silver pay rolls were given the baking company's employees in Hazleton, Shamokin, Norristown, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Penna., and Binghamton, Middletown, Elmira and Oneonta, N. Y.

Mammoth Cave Offers Day Hike Underground

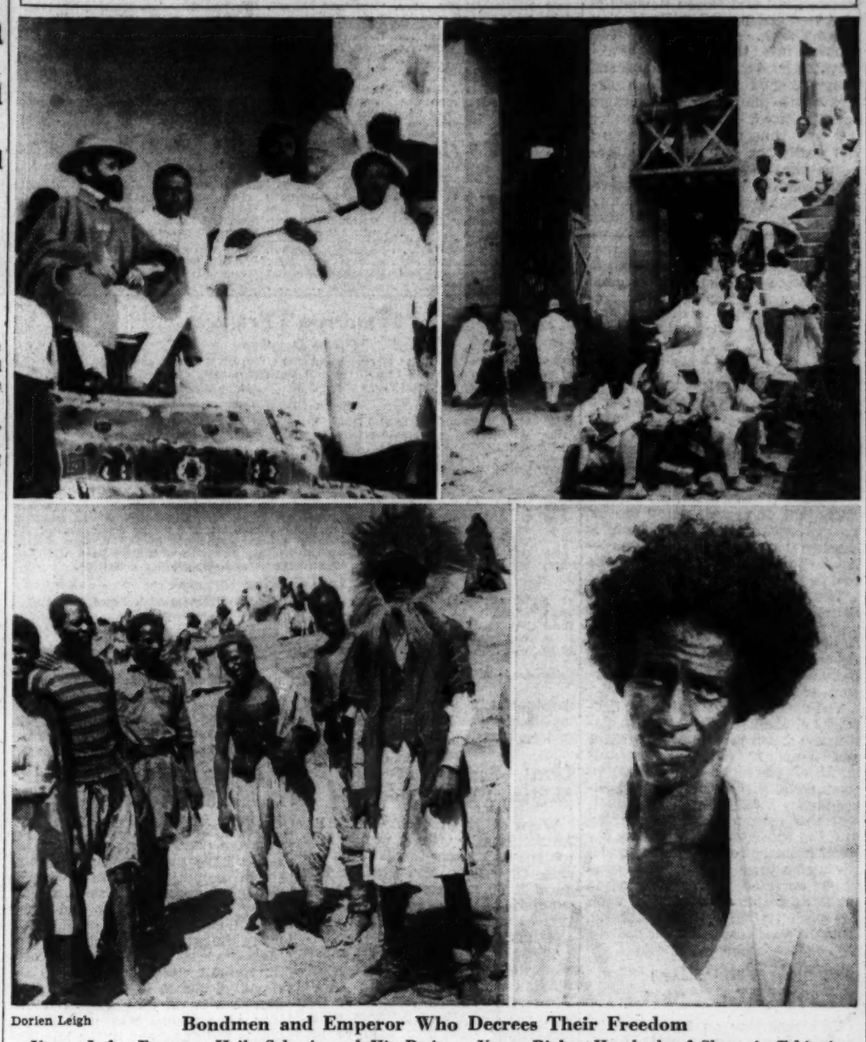
MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky., June 6 (AP)—An eight-mile subterranean walk beneath two Kentucky counties, requiring eight hours to traverse, awaits summer visitors in Mammoth Cave National Park.

The hazards placed by nature in Mammoth Cave have been banished by CCC crews, 80 to 100 youths having worked within its spaces for the last two years to make it comfortably available to the nation's tourists.

Eight hundred more from the Civilian Corps have been busy above ground in the 33,000-acre National Park, building 53 miles of wide gravel roadways and planting trees and removing eyesores.

Completion of the cave and park will be celebrated next month.

Another Nation Marches Toward Human Freedom



Dorien Leigh

Bondmen and Emperor Who Decrees Their Freedom

Upper Left—Emperor Haile Selassie and His Retinue. Upper Right—Hundreds of Slaves in Ethiopia Have Served as Bodyguards. Lower Left—Chained Convicts Employed in Roadmaking. Lower Right—A Type Common to Somaliland

Ethiopia Acts to Banish Slavery

Other Powers Back Italy's Desire to Develop Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 6—If authoritative persons here are hopeful of Italo-Ethiopian reconciliation it is not merely because agreement has been reached on the procedure to be followed for settlement of Ualual and other incidents. These negotiations under the commission which meets tomorrow will not prevent war if war is intended. Nor will the prevention of war, however desirable, begin to touch the real Ethiopian problem.

The League of Nations is particularly interested in arrangements now envisaged by which Ethiopia, which is undoubtedly a backward country, would be helped by European nations to a more civilized status. It is understood that British and French diplomacy will help Italy, which believes itself specially qualified in this corner of Africa to find a modus vivendi by which it will obtain a privileged political and economic position and will guide Ethiopia without jeopardizing its independence.

Geneva is persuaded that Emperor Haile Selassie is sincerely desirous of abolishing the slave trade but his authority over the warring tribes outside the center is feeble and must be until the country is transformed by engineers and practicable roads are constructed. Both British and French suffer constantly in the Somaliland region by raids of local chiefs. Frontiers are vague and practices are barbarous.

It is represented that the interest of Haile Selassie as an enlightened King is to admit European technical advisors of whom his need is sufficiently shown by the fact that in the Council of the League and in the conciliation commission he has had recourse to foreigners. Indeed, one of Italy's complaints is that the Ethiopian army has been reorganized by European instructors and modern war material supplied. Developments and reform in Ethiopia demand assistance from without.

Now in 1928 Italy and Ethiopia concluded a friendship treaty as a re-

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Flame-Throwers Start For Abyssinian Front

Civita Vecchia, Italy, June 6
By the Associated Press

A DETACHMENT of 100 Italian flame-throwers left here today to introduce the latest type of European armaments into East Africa.

The detachment was equipped with apparatus permitting the operators to spray constant jets of flame for distances of from 50 to 65 feet as water is sprayed from a firehose.

Flame-throwers were first introduced into warfare by the imperial German army during the World War, but their range was so short that their serviceability as an offensive weapon was limited.

Bureaus Set Up to Facilitate Emancipation of Slaves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 6—Statistics now available here refute the suggestion made by many Italian writers that nothing is being done in Ethiopia to put down slavery. A sweeping decree against slavery in Ethiopia has even been issued by Emperor Haile Selassie.

During the period September, 1933, to Aug. 15, 1934, a total of 3647 slaves were liberated, it is officially stated. In addition, 293 persons were sentenced for offenses against the laws for the abolition of slavery. There are also 62 local bureaus to which are attached judges responsible for the liberation of slaves and the repression of slave-trading.

Ethiopia Always Had Slaves

According to a view advanced on behalf of Italy, Ethiopia's black record in regard to slavery proves conclusively that the country is uncivilized and should therefore be put under the control of Italy. But impartial observers who have visited Ethiopia since the first laws against the slave trade were passed in 1924, are unanimous in declaring that Emperor Haile Selassie is really in earnest in combating the evil and that he is moving as fast as local conditions permit.

From time immemorial everybody in Ethiopia has owned slaves. Even the slaves themselves sometimes

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Honesty of Gas and Oil Gauges Probed at Washington Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6 — Problems of measuring and handling America's national consumption of 16,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline and similar matters filled the third day of the conference on weights and measures, in session here.

Martin L. Lang, commissioner of weights and measures of Indiana, hailed the advent of sealed cans for dispensing lubricating oil to motorists, and declared that most of the earlier problems connected with "canned oil" have been solved, but did not discuss costs of this method of handling. He urged the conference approve the innovation, with whatever regulations considered necessary to safeguard the buying public.

B. W. Bagland, chief of the weights and measures bureau of Richmond, Va., told of discrepancies reported by filling-station proprietors in gasoline delivered by tanks, and attributed it to the use of the "abominable gauge stick" which, he said, gives only "an approximation" measurement. Use of sticks has been forbidden in Richmond.

America's extraordinary dependence on motor fuels was revealed by D. V. Stroop, secretary, marketing division, American Petroleum Institute.

"It may be estimated in round numbers," he said, "that approximately 15,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline will be sold this year to more than 25,000,000 consumers.

"This amounts to an average of about 600 gallons a customer.

"These consumers will purchase the bulk of this gasoline at some 250,000 retail stations. On this basis, each station has an average potential market for 60,000 gallons of gasoline a year, or 5000 gallons a month, or about 165 gallons a day."

Mr. Stroop estimated that the average gasoline pump delivers only about 55 gallons a day; so small an amount that industry is eager to minimize expenses in connection with it, while putting a strain on the efforts to keep pump deliveries honest.

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LaGuardia Leads Revolt of Cities Against Albany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6—Mayor Florello H. LaGuardia of New York today is leading the way to a revolt of the cities of the Empire State against a state-municipal system whereby local budgetary limitations may be overridden at will in Albany and the cities fail to receive a proportionate return on their heavy contributions to state revenues.

The Mayor took this stand at the New York State conference of mayors here yesterday. It will have further expression in a drive for fuller home rule prerogatives in fiscal matters at the next Legislature.

"After all, the cities are the State," the Mayor declared. "Most of its revenue comes from the cities.

"In New York City, it is almost impossible to plan and adopt any long-distance program because the city is at the mercy of the Legislature. We saved and scrimped every nickel to balance our finances, and then the last Legislature slapped eight to ten millions more on us."

Washington was showing more comprehension of the fiscal problems of the cities than many of the capitols, Mayor LaGuardia continued, and now was proffering help the cities never expected to receive.

Realty Worth $100,000,000 Gets 'No Bids'

For First Time in History Boston's Unpaid Tax Property Fails to Interest

Boston Today—

Also sees state "compacters" return from Washington sure President will approve interstate pact plan—Appalachian Mountain Club approve White Mountain aerial tramway —New hope dawn for cities and towns to prevent racing being foisted upon them—Maine man's lobster lute lack lure—Two market prices on silver urged to help silverware industry—City go ahead with extension of Faneuil Hall marketing limits.

Realty—Bargains in Tax Titles Get Not a Single Bid

Startling and graphic proof of the seriousness of Boston's tax situation was unexpectedly emphasized in a dingy City Hall auction room today. More than $100,000,000 in delinquent property tax certificates were offered on the block, but not a single bid was offered.

It was said to be the first time in the city's history that there was not an eager group of bidders after the tax sales. John F. Doherty, city collector, eyed the pile of 8000 tax titles offered and twiddled his watch charm in concerned thoughtfulness.

Finally, he announced that he will take gavel in hand again tomorrow in an effort to dispose of the tax sales. If unsold, the city will be forced to buy them in. This means, City Hall observers and tax groups were quick to point out today, that city taxes have reached the point where investors no longer regard certificates (despite attractive interest rates) as being good securities.

Compacts—State Leaders Feel Sure of Adoption

Corridors of Massachusetts' State House buzzed excitedly today as Representatives Christian A. Herter and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., together with Senator Henry Parkman Jr. eagerly awaited word from President Roosevelt that New England's solution for the NRA dilemma —state compacts—was to be adopted. There was plenty of reason for the expectancy.

On the President's desk was their compact plan. To Labor Secretary Perkins the President indicated his approval of major factors of the scheme. He was reputedly dictating a message to the same effect to Senator Parkman today.

In it, said Representative Herter, just back from Washington, the President will announce his intention of asking national protection for states having high labor standards against unfair competition from states having low standards. This was regarded as a major and vital step. The President also intimated, according to Representative Herter, his intention of asking national protection against competition from prison-made goods.

[Details and explanation of the New England state compact idea, now receiving Presidential consideration, are given in an article on page 12].

Tram—One Planned For Old Man of Mountain

Alert guardians of New England's natural beauties are members of the Appalachian Mountain Club. Their endorsement in Boston today of the new project for building an aerial passenger tram up to New Hampshire's famous "Old Man of the Mountain" from Echo Lake was viewed as virtually giving final impetus to the proposal, first of its kind in the United States.

Swinging from the lake to the summit of Cannon Mountain, the new convenience for hikers is expected to attract many more visitors to New England and the Granite State. It will form a part of the region's intensified bid for more tourist trade.

Costing $200,000, the project is to be built on Federal loans and grants. The Legislature has approved it, and initiation of work only awaits Governor H. Styles Bridge's signature on the authorizing bill.

Approval of the Appalachian Mountain Club and other groups was obtained because plans call for carefully obscuring towers, wires and other mechanical details behind trees and shrubbery, so they will be hidden from roadside view.

[Summer and winter the new tram will attract New Hampshire visitors, points out an article on page 3].

Racing—Opponents Win An Important Decision

Foes of racing in Massachusetts are going to fight to the last ditch. Crumbs of victory in recent encounters with proponents of horse and dog tracks have been sparse, but today smiles wreathed faces of those opposed to racing. Tangible legal precedent had been established sup-

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Boston Day—Compacts, Textiles, Police, Racing—

(Continued from Page 1)

porting their contention that tracks cannot be established in Massachusetts cities and towns against the wishes of inhabitants.

Judge Franklin T. Hammond, Superior Court, yesterday ruled the 1934 racing law does not supersede previous statutes providing that permission for tracks may be issued only by cities and towns in which it is proposed to locate them. His decision came in response to a suit filed by the Selectmen of Dighton to prevent a dog track from operating in their city. Previously, the State Racing Commission had granted a permit for races there.

The case is expected to be appealed by the dog track interests. Upon the final outcome depends construction of several other tracks besides the one in Dighton. Construction work on the Dighton track and on one in West Springfield will probably be held up pending final court action.

Lobsters—They'll Play The Piano Pretty Soon

Go where you will, in few places in the world will you hear better yarns than on Boston's old Fish Pier. From the seven seas and four deserts they come and "Men Who Go Down to the Sea in Ships" spin them with a tang all their own.

Today over the well-worn and warped planks of the dock there swept in a laugh on a breeze from Biddeford, Maine, and sailor men and fishermen called it "The Story of the Lobster Lute." Now, rightly the story should begin with Archimedes or whoever it was in the ancient world that discovered a tautly drawn wire emits, when twanged, a musical note.

But our yarn begins with an inventive chap up Biddeford way named Fred Hosmer who thought to improve lobster pots by substituting wire for the wooden laths that form the sides. His proposition was this: If the sea rolls the lobster pots around it is because the water pushes against the wide resisting laths. Now, the water will only swish through wire, so the pots wouldn't roll and smash if made of wire. It sounded good in theory, but it didn't work.

Down into the sea the brick-weighted lobster pots sank, and the water swished through them according to plan, but the lobsters never entered. Into shallow water the new contraption was dragged and warily the inventor peered beneath the waves.

Crustaceans approached, nearly entered, but always scampered away. Noting that they drew away after touching the wire with their claws, the inventor pulled up his lobster pot, struck the wires with a shell. A harp-like note ensued. A great light dawned. "They don't like music," he reasoned.

Thus ends the tale of the "Lobster Lute."

Silver—Bill Filed in Congress to Aid Industry

Massachusetts silversmiths and young married couples were vitally interested today in a bill filed in both houses of Congress by Massachusetts Representatives.

The bill, if passed, would protect the silverware industry—which is considerable in Massachusetts — from the "ups and downs" in the cost of monetary silver.

These two bills were sent to the Senate by Senator David I. Walsh and to the House by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of North Attleboro. Representative Martin's district is in the heart of the silverware industry.

The measures would give the Secretary of the Treasury power to distinguish between commercial silver and monetary silver. Under this grant of power he would exempt commercial silver from the fixed silver money rate.

If this measure passes Congress, said the legislators, it will allow the silver industry to obtain commercial silver at a price enabling it to continue operations. Three hundred thousand people are dependent upon the silver trade for their livelihood, Senator Walsh said.

Faneuil Hall—Plans Made to Extend Market

Fast maturing on Massachusetts fields are tons of vegetables. Alternate hot sunshine, cool growing days and soaking rains are contributing a bumper crop. Farmers view their green fields with happy expectancy; not so Boston city officials.

To them, the harvesting that will reach its peak after July 1 means aggravation of already crowded conditions in Faneuil Hall market. Today police at North End and Milk Street stations received notice of extended limits for the market place that has served Boston since 1742.

Starting July 1, the enlarged area will include from Merchants Row to Congress Street, on the south side of Faneuil Hall Square and Dock Square. North Market Street, at the curb, from Merchants Row to Dock Square. State Street, in the center, from McKinley, east side to Atlantic Avenue. This district will be open to farmer's markets and housewives from 2 a. m. until 11 a. m.

Indications today were that city officials will not let their efforts end with enlarging the zone. Next Monday the Council is expected to consider expenditures of at least $1,500,000 in providing more adequate Faneuil Hall market facilities.

Harvard—Government School Attracts Interest

Harvard's training school for government service, scheduled to open next September, received distinct impetus today which its originators declared presaged its success.

More than 100 applications from 45 universities and colleges across the country were received in response to a special circular sent out asking that only highly-trained students apply for the six scholarships to be offered each year.

The final date for applications has been set as June 20. All applicants are to be judged on their college records, the recommendations of the professors, and on the basis of brief original essays indicating their interest in government service as a career.

The course—to extend over a three-year period—will consist of two years at Harvard and one in practical government service. The graduates of the special government service school, it is expected, should be ready for positions in departments of administration, personnel, legislation, publicity, and trade association setups.

Coal—South Pole Shipment Is Unloaded

When chilly winds blow from icy Antarctica this coming winter, Bostonians will hurry to coal bins and stoke their fires. And whether they know it or not, some of their coal will probably have had the distinction of traveling to the south pole and return.

Today aboard the Jacob Ruppert, supply ship of Rear Admiral Byrd's recent expedition, tied up at Mystic Wharf, Charlestown, derricks creaked and groaned. Huge buckets swung laboriously from her hold to bins ashore. The Jacob Ruppert was giving up tons of coal . . . coal used for ballast. Two years ago this coal was put aboard in Boston. Today it was being taken off for local distribution. Lacking any sentimental value, it will be sold with other coal at the current market price.

Ware River—Check-Up Order Approved by Council

Perplexed today were members of the special state commission on the Ware-Swift River water supply project. Cause: the Governor's Executive Council had upheld the Curley motion to have the council "okay" all future expenditures connected with this development.

Chairman Eugene C. Hultman of the commisison was tight-lipped when asked for comment. "We'll talk when we meet a specific instance of interference," he said.

Not so Thomas D. Lavelle, Democratic member of the water supply commission. Scoffed Mr. Lavelle, "That order would indicate the commission could not buy a lead pencil for its office force or a gallon of gasoline to keep the commission's trucks at work, until both the Governor and council penciled their approval."

The proposal is not a new one. It was up last year before the council, but no action was taken. Governor Curley's recent attempt to oust Mr. Hultman as chairman of the commission led several legislators to charge the Governor with seeking to get control of the $35,000,000 Ware-Swift River water supply expenditures.

Textiles—Backsliding Prospects Are Reported

Two clouds appeared on the cotton textile horizon today.

First cloud: Reports that some of the the "balky fringe" of smaller manufacturers were planning to edge away from the "voluntary code agreement" said to be maintained by nearly 99 per cent of the industry since NRA expired.

Second cloud: Filing of a bill in the Massachusetts Senate to extend hours of labor for women to 10 p. m., after NRA officially expires June 16. This was said to be favored by the manufacturers and known to be approved by labor. Unless further state legislation is passed, working hours for women will revert back to the "six o'clock law" in effect before NRA provisions were established and temporary legislation set up.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers vigorously stressed the need for the "balky fringe" to remain within the fold, but would not comment on the new bill.

"Utmost caution and restraint on the part of manufacturers must be maintained in order not to interfere with recommendations emanating from Washington. Also, labor should not be antagonized, but invited to co-operate," said the spokesman.

Labor leader Robert J. Watt, however, did not appear to be bothered about the "balky fringe." His grievance was the filing of the 10 p. m. extension bill by Senator William A. Davenport. "We'll really put up a good fight against this," he said.

Thus did textile clouds gather in Massachusetts.

Police—New Education Course Shows Its Results

When the Legislature failed to pass the police bill last year which would have made police education one of the major steps in improving the police forces of Massachusetts, many advocates of law and order were discouraged.

But the desire of the better type of Massachusetts police officer to better himself was not taken into account. A course in scientific crime detection based on chemical handling of evidence was one of the points recommended in the bill. The state educational authorities found that many a police officer wanted to improve himself, that improvement through voluntary study rather than compulsory education, a typical Massachusetts attitude, was possible.

So a course along these lines was started and given at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Many police officers attended, quite a few graduated. Today a typical case of self-improvement by an officer who graduated from this course was cited. He is Lieut. Thomas J. Hill of th Brookline Police Department. Although having served many years in police work, Lieutenant Hill has continuously sought to improve in his vocation. Besides the new crime course, incidentally one recommended by J. Edgar Hoover of the Department of Justice, Lieutenant Hill has diplomas for courses in Criminal Law and Court and Police Procedure, given by several institutions and colleges, including the so-called "Bushnell Course" for Massachusetts Police Officials given at Harvard. Since police education cannot be compulsory, reform advocates hope that voluntary education as undertaken by Lieutenant Hill, may become a widespread practice in Massachusetts.

Birds—Bulgarian Pheasants on Way to U. S.

New England bird lovers be on the lookout! A new bird is soon to make its appearance in thicket and wood. Through the assistance of King Boris of Bulgaria, New Englanders will be indebted for this new variety. It is the Colchicus pheasant, hardy, black-necked bird, common to the wilds of the Bulgar kingdom.

At the present moment a clutch of eggs of the Colchicus pheasant is riding the high seas. Immediately upon arrival in New York the eggs will be whisked to Boston by airplane, thence to the Ayer game farm, where they will be placed in an incubator.

Different is the Colchicus pheasant from our American species. Where the American bird approaches without fear to human habitations, the Bulgarian pheasant never ventures out of wooded areas. It is larger than the American ring-necked pheasant and its males are not nearly as brilliantly plumaged as the males of the latter breed.

B. U.—Two Veteran Deans Are Retiring

Boston University today bid farewell to two of its oldest deans. Homer Albers of the university school of law and Arthur H. Wilde of the university school of education, stepped from classrooms to the retirement list.

Announcement came from Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, following a regular meeting of the Boston University board of trustees, held this noon.

Nathan Hale's Statue Unveiled at New London

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Nathan Hale of New York, four-year-old great, great, great grandnephew of his patriot namesake, today unveiled a statue of the Revolutionary martyr as this city marked its chief observance in the Connecticut Tercentenary—with the observance of Nathan Hale Day.

The statute, by Frederick MacMonnies and located in Williams Park, was the gift of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, from a bequest of Carlotta Boone, of Syracuse, N. Y. It was presented to the city today by Charles B. Whittelsey, president of the state S. A. R.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross gave the principal address at the unveiling exercises, telling of the life of Nathan Hale. A street parade preceded the exercises.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Parent - Teachers	Golf summary.....	Hits and Encores:
5:15	Agriculture talk.....	Congress: talks...	Vera Van, songs..	music and shop-
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	NBC vocalist.....	"Jack Armstrong".	ping talks.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Mandolins; news..	Male quartet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler..	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Golf summary.....	Features; news....	Studio features..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner".	Rhythm Roundup.	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Piano duo.....	State House talk..	CBS comedians....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Y. M. C. A. pr'gr'm	Just Entertainm't	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	"Just Plain Bill".	"Irish Echoes": so-
7:30	Floyd Gibbons.....	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round ..	loists; orchestra..
7:45	"Jimmie Allen".....	News sketches.....	Boake Carter, news	Brown's Orchestra
8:00	"Around the World".	Vallee Varieties:	"Melody Limited".	Gypsy music.....
8:15	Pastorale: orchestra.	Anna Sten; Rob-	Kate Smith's Swa-	Soloist; orchestra
8:30	Talk, H. W. Van Loon	ert Ripley; Mc-	nee Music: solo-	Organ recital.....
8:45	Keene's Radio Gang..	Lean Choir.....	ists; orchestra...	Studio speaker....
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.:	McGinley Orch....
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	Earle Nelson's
9:30	Mexican orchestra....	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	amateur show....
9:45	"Frank and Phil".....	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	Crusaders talk....
10:00	"America's Town	Paul Whiteman's	ians; vocal solo-	News Service.....
10:15	Meeting"; debate,	Music Hall: Lou	ists; glee clubs..	Stevens Orchestra.
10:30	League for Political	Holtz; Helen Jep-	Spotlight Revue...	Heidt's Brigadiers:
10:45	Education	son; soloists....	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Hawaiian music,
11:15	Stern Orchestra.....	Sports; organist..	Weeks's Orchestra	from Honolulu...
11:30	Ray Delaporte and	National Forum:	Meyer Davis Le	Frank Dailey and
11:45	his orchestra.....	address	Paradis Orch.....	his orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, Triennial meeting of General Federation of Women's Clubs: speakers.
12:18 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.
1:30 WNAC, Red Sox-Yankees game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute," dramatic sketch.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WEEI, Westminster Choir Festival, from Princeton, N. J.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom": Gene Setzaen, speaker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel": musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Meetin' House"; musical and dramatic program with Negro quartet.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights": Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Sinfonietta"; concert orchestra and soloists.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in the Town Hall, Braintree, 8.

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

March from "Miada"..... Moussorgsky
Overture to "Egmont"..... Beethoven
Variations from the "Emperor" String Quartet ..... Haydn
"La Tosca," Fantasia..... Puccini
Piano Concerto No. 1, in C major—
First movement..... Beethoven
Soloist: Peter Louis Walters
Masquerade (An American Rhapsody) McKinley
Soviet Iron Foundry..... Mossolov
"Anything Goes." Selection.... Porter
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes.... Strauss
"Salutation"..... Converse

Theaters

ABBEY THEATER PLAYERS (Hollis). "Rising of the Moon," and "The Courting of Mary Doyle." 8:20.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl," with Joel McCrea. 11:35 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Stage: radio tenor, Donald Novis, and vaudeville.

EXETER — "The Florentine Dagger," detective-mystery, 2:15, 5:10, 8. "Times Square Lady."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. His first screen appearance. With Alexander Woolcott and Julie Haydon. Fenway, 2:18, 4:56, 7:34, 10:12. Paramount, 10:38 a. m., 1:20, 4:12, 6:54, 9:46. Joe E. Brown in another big league baseball story, "Alibi Ike."

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "Ariane," with Percy Marmont. Directed by Paul Czinner. 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. Canadian Northwest travelogue. Silver Symphony.

KEITH'S—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never," from the Theatre Guild play. Directed by Paul Czinner. 10 a. m., 12, 1:58, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

ORPHEUM—"Les Miserables." 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Age of Indiscretion."

STATE — Mickey Mouse appears in color for first time in "The Band Concert." Feature: "Public Hero Number 1," another Department of Justice vs. gangster battle, with Chester Morris, Lionel Barrymore, Lewis Stone and Jean Arthur. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "Awakening of Jim Burke," with Jack Holt.

MODERN — "Circumstantial Evidence," based on Hauptmann case. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:40, 8:35. "Cardinal Richelieu."

BOSTON—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Nit Wits." 11:07 a. m., 2:20, 5:33, 9:46. "Chinatown Squad." Tomorrow: "Mr. Dynamite," and "Strangers All."

UPTOWN—"Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. 1, 4:07, 7:07, 10:14. "Cardinal Richelieu."

TREMONT—"Seed" and "Broadway Bad." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Japanese Lanterns," color cartoon; "Village Blacksmith," color novelty; Sterling Holloway in "Father Knows Best"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UNIVERSITY—"One New York Night," with Franchot Tone and Una Merkel. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. "Cardinal Richelieu."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Princess O'Hara." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. "Cardinal Richelieu."

STRAND—"Baboona." 2:33, 5:30, 8:27. "Society Doctor."

Music

ERA OPERA HOUSE CONCERT—Last of season. Augmented ERA Symphonic Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. Boston Opera House. 8. Free tickets at libraries.

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA—And Chorus, Raffaele Martino, conductor. Condensed version of "Rigoletto." North Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 North Bennet Street. Free. 8.

Other Events

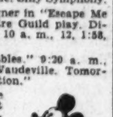
COMMUNITY THEATERS—Joint performance by Jamaica Plain and South End groups. One-act plays. Boylston Branch Library, 433 Center Street, Jamaica Plain. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Parkman Bandstand, on the Common. Noon.

Other Events



FÊTE AT LONGFELLOW ESTATE—For benefit of Cambridge Neighborhood House. Folk dances, music, Punch and Judy, other entertainments, pony rides, Mrs. Larz Anderson's play "The Kiss and the Queue." Craigie House, Brattle Street, Cambridge. 2:30 to 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer lectures on "The History of the Two Parties." 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Romanesque Art. 11 a. m.

Ten Guesses (4)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1. No; the New Testament was originally written in Greek, although portions of it may have been first written in Aramaic.
2. No; the Pacific end is southeast of the Atlantic end.
3. Yes; Paris is more than 100 miles north of Montreal.
4. No; his title is Chief Justice of the United States.
5. Yes; gold has an atomic weight of 197.2, and lead is 207.22.
6. No; he is the thirty-first man to be President, but, owing to the interval between Grover Cleveland's two terms, he is ranked as thirty-second.
7. No; Allan.
8. No; Carson City.
9. Yes; but seven other women have since swum the channel.
10. No; the minimum age is 30.

Three Sentenced To Eleven Years In Hartford Bombing

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Three men held for implication in the bombing May 27 of the home of President Samuel M. Stone, of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, in West Hartford, were sentenced today to a total of eleven years in prison or jail, after they entered guilty pleas.

Harold C. Taylor, Secretary of the Hartford Structural Building Trades Alliance, was sentenced to from seven to 10 years for illegal possession of explosives and to five years for conspiracy to use them to cause injury to person and property, when he faced Judge Ernest Simpson in Superior court. The sentences on Taylor will run concurrently.

Charles M. Carron, former Hartford supernumerary policeman, was sentenced to from three to five years in state's prison on a conspiracy charge, and Edward Raffo of Newington was sent to the Hartford County jail for one year on a conspiracy charge.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: A possible shower this afternoon or early evening, becoming fair late tonight, continuing early Friday, followed by showers by afternoon; slight temperature change; gentle variable and easterly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, followed by showers Friday; not much change in temperature.

All other New England States: Partly cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east winds over central and north portions, and moderate west and southwest winds over extreme south portion, weather partly overcast with occasional showers over central and south portions tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	63	Minneapolis .	46	50
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans.	76	86
Chicago	50	56	New York ..	58	76
Denver	48	78	Norfolk, Va..	66	80
Helena, Mont.	38	52	Philadelphia.	64	80
Jacksonville..	74	90	St. Louis ...	64	72
Kansas City..	62	76	San Francisco	52	76
Los Angeles.	58	72	Washington..	64	84
Miami, Fla...	78	88			

A—8 a. m. June 6.
B—Maximum June 5.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:56 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Friday, 4:07 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The sudden demise of the NRA places Massachusetts and Senator Henry Parkman Jr., of Boston directly under the national spotlight.

That spotlight is picking out all those who have any feasible substitute for the NRA, which will retain the advantages provided by the Blue Eagle and steer clear of any arrows of unconstitutionality shot from the bow of the United States Supreme Court.

Massachusetts and Senator Parkman have such a plan, on which they have been working longer than the New Deal President has been in office; namely, a plan to link all industrial states by a network of interstate compacts, setting up a system of fair competition. Eight states have joined with Massachusetts in the movement, and several more are flirting with the idea.

But not until the Supreme Court brought down the Blue Eagle did the interstate compact idea gain general notice. So the scene has changed, and numerous national figures are behind the plan. No one was quicker to sense the opportunity for state compacts than Senator Parkman, who immediately announced that now was the time to widen the system and to eliminate unfair competition caused by unequal labor standards.

♪ ♪ ♪

To many political onlookers, this new movement for interstate compacts is a gift of untold value to the lanky Boston Senator who was one of the originators of the plan. If the compact idea gains any headway at all in the next year, Senator Parkman may be able to capitalize on his plan politically.

There is little doubt that the Senator would like to sit in the Governor's chair after James M. Curley's term expires in 1936. There are those who figure that Senator Parkman could carry the Republican colors back into the Governor's office, even should Governor Curley seek a second term.

Success of the interstate-compact idea would give Senator Parkman the renown needed to run for statewide office. To date, of course, he has done little that would make him known in every nook and cranny of the state, except to blast the régime of the present Governor in no uncertain terms.

What will happen, no one knows, of course. Yet several persons are openly naming Senator Parkman as a gubernatorial candidate for 1936, if any real result comes of his plan. So he is added to the already long list of possible Republican candidates in the next election.

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Another Massachusetts legislator who is basking in the rays of the same interstate compact, is Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. What will happen to this grandson of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is the question on Beacon Hill. A very liberal Republican, he has the support of many labor men, having been pushing hard several major labor-supported revisions of the workmen's compensation law, which seem headed for success in the present session of the General Court. He is definitely behind the interstate compact movement, being on the Massachusetts Interstate Compacts Commission, of which Senator Parkman is chairman. So if Senator Parkman gains fame from the plan, Representative Lodge can hope for at least a little glory.

As for the office the Representative will seek next time, no one is certain, Mr. Lodge the least of all. There are those who feel that he is too big for the Massachusetts House of Representatives, but they are not ready to advise him on what office he should seek. Were he to run for Congress, he would have to defeat a man who is understood to be an old friend of the Lodge family; and that would not be too pleasant.

The political thinkers on Beacon Hill are saying little and thinking much about the next election.

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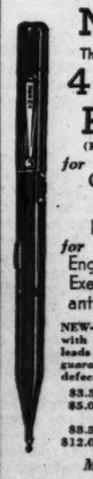
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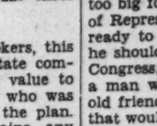
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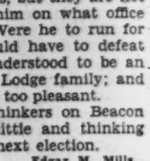
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New Hampshire passes measure providing for building of first aerial passenger tramway in the United States from Echo Lake to the summit of Cannon Mountain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 6—Mountain hikers have long scoffed at cog railways, mountain roads and other short cuts to lofty summits. Yet New Hampshire will soon have another short cut, announced as the first aerial passenger tramway in the United States, which will connect Echo Lake and the summit of Cannon Mountain, home of the Granite State's famous "Old Man of the Mountain."

At present the only visitors the "Old Man" ever sees are those who climb the steep mountain trail to the summit and then search diligently to discover him practically blended into the mountain side. When the proposed tramway is built, hundreds of visitors daily will reach the summit in winter and in summer, and undoubtedly New Hampshire will mark a trail to the "Old Man's" lofty home.

All the legislative barriers to the proposal have been leaped, and Governor Bridges has his pen poised over his State House inkwell, ready to sign the enabling bill passed by the Granite State Legislature.

Federal Funds

Not a cent will be taken from the New Hampshire treasury to finance this novel $200,000 airway, which is expected to attract thousands of additional tourists to the White Mountains in summer and winter. The State is practically assured of a 45 per cent grant from the Federal Government and a 55 percent federal loan, which will be repaid through the tramway receipts.

Patterned after the tramways operating in Germany, Switzerland Brazil and other foreign countries with outstanding success, this New Hampshire airway will carry scenery-seekers from Echo Lake to the summit in eight minutes, whereas a strong mountain climber requires one hour and 60 minutes to ascend the trail.

Without a doubt this tramway will become instantly popular, providing an entirely new thrill for vacationists. Of course tramways have been used to carry freight in various parts of the country, particularly at Boulder Dam. But this is the first time the tramway idea has been developed for mountain climbing in this country.

Its installation will mark the inauguration of a concentrated movement to increase New England's tourist attractions and transform it into the outstanding recreational center of the nation. With its mountains, lakes, streams, beaches and quiet countryside, New England possesses the basic attractions upon which to build a recreational business even more gigantic than at present.

Mountain Vistas

The tramway will provide the thrill of mountain vistas seen from a lifty summit, views which are denied many people who are disinclined to exert the physical effort to tramp a steep mountain trail. The tramway, composed of two stout towers and strong steel cables on which the cars will run, will be entirely hidden from view.

The towers, if the plan goes through without a hitch, will be so placed among the trees that they will not be visible from the roadway, over which more than 2,000,000 tourists pass each year.

Unlike road building, erection of the aerial tramway will leave no ugly scars. No paths will be cut up the mountainside. Few, if any trees, will be destroyed.

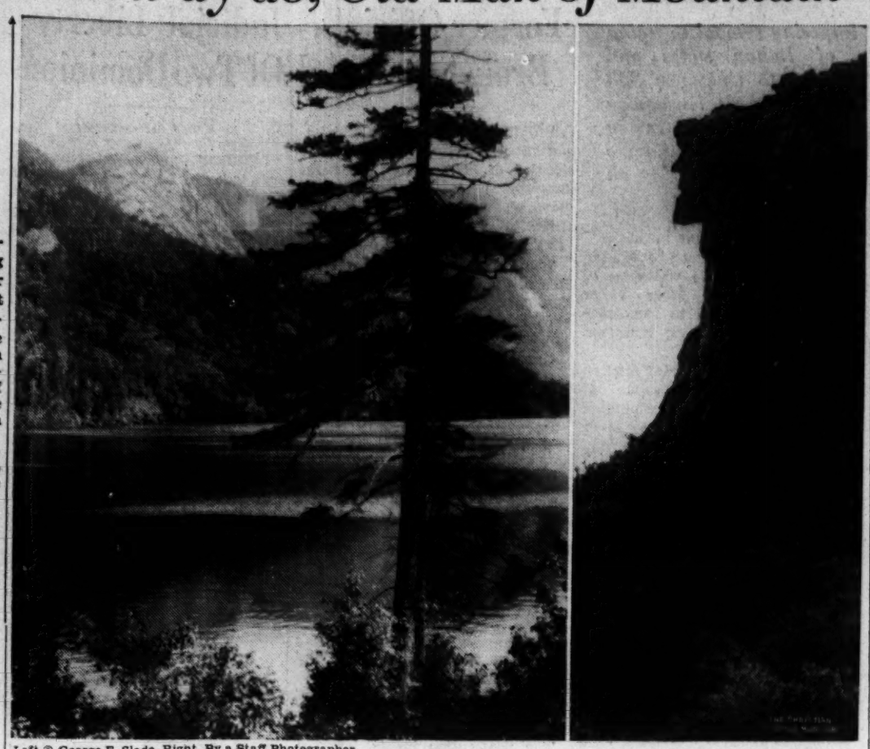
Were the tramway to mar the scenic value of the beautiful Franconia Notch, where the "Old Man" is located, nature enthusiasts in droves would be quick to oppose its erection. But little or no opposition has developed. In fact, Governor Bridges sent a special message into the Legislature favoring it.

The nature enthusiasts evidently agree with the New Hampshire recreation board which proposed the tramway, and assured the State that it would not mar the section's scenic beauty.

Appropriate Action

Furthermore, it seems fairly appropriate that the White Mountains, advertised as the "Switzerland of America" should have an attraction similar to the tramway at Geneva and other Swiss resorts.

And the "Old Man" tramway will be operated in winter, as well as summer, to serve winter sports enthusiasts. When the tramway is built, it is planned to establish a regular winter recreation center around the "Old Man" with ski trails, toboggan runs, and the like. Excess receipts from the tramway, it is planned, would be used to extend these facilities, and help to prolong the New Hampshire recreation season through the winter months.



Left © George F. Slade. Right, By a Staff Photographer

Echo Lake and the Old Man of the Mountain, New Hampshire

Connecticut Assembly Fails to Solve Job Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6—Told when it assembled that the biggest problem facing it was state relief to cities for unemployment, the Connecticut General Assembly adjourned without day yesterday with the problem still unsolved.

Political skittishness among the Democrats at the proposal of a sales tax to finance the State's aid to cities sent the Democratic legislators on a last-minute bolt from the leadership of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and twice as the session neared its end they blocked a sales tax-relief bill.

Even an attempt to make the sales tax more palatable by hitching to it a building program for three state institutions and an equalization of state school grants to towns failed to gain the Democrats' support.

Humor and Seriousness

When Governor Cross with characteristic humor bade the General Assembly good-by Wednesday and wished the legislators "long and undisturbed rest," he added with deep seriousness an expression of disappointment at the failure of tax legislation.

The failure, he said, "will necessarily compel municipalities to resort more and more to special taxation, bond issues and loans for relief and perhaps for meeting the ordinary expenses of government."

The continuation of this policy, the Governor said, "spells disaster." The failure of the legislators in one respect, he told them, "may reduce to naught all the rest."

Political leaders saw in this message indication he may call a special session, possibly in the fall, to tackle this one problem.

Important Achievements

While the General Assembly is being blamed for failure in its main task it leaves a record of legislation along other lines that dulls the criticism. Among the outstanding achievements of the session are:

Consolidation of the welfare activities of the state under a new department with former United States Senator Frederic C. Walcott at its head.

A child labor bill outlawing labor of minors under 18 in hazardous industry and minors under 16 in any industry.

Reduction of the hours of labor for women and minors in industry from 55 to 48 a week.

A county bond-issue plan for completing the $15,000,000 Merritt Parkway across Fairfield County.

Option on Sunday Liquor

Revision of the liquor law to allow sale of liquor by the glass, but tightening up the bottled-liquor privileges and putting Sunday sale under local option.

An old-age assistance act financed by a head tax to give the indigent aged financial help in their own homes instead of in poorhouses.

Reduction of motor vehicle registration fees and an increase in the gasoline tax, with a net reduction of the burden on motorists.

An appropriation to make the Sherwood Island Shore Park in Fairfield County available for the public after many years of contention.

Placing bank receiverships under the banking department of the State and providing for discharge of all private receivers whose high fees have angered depositors.

Increase in Trade Taxes

Enactment of an approximately balanced budget made possible by trimming appropriations, increasing some taxes on business and levying a new cigarette tax.

Creation of a commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industry and a second commission on interstate treaties to protect the Connecticut River and other New England waterways from pollution.

Revision of the milk control law to put power in the hands of a single administrator instead of a board of three with the former commissioner of agriculture, S. McLean Buckingham, as the Governor's appointee to the position.

Japanese Form Legion Post in Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, June 6—Commodore Perry Post No. 525, American Legion, made its first public appearance here by participating in Memorial Day exercises. All of its members are ex-service men of Japanese descent.

The post was established early in May with an initial membership of 23.

Canadian Rayon Concern To Enlarge Its Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Dominion Textile Company Ltd. of Montreal, announces that it will put in an extensive rayon weaving unit at Sherbrooke, Que. employing 300 to 500 hands per shift in addition to the 400 persons already employed by the company in its plant there. The new machinery will be in operation by autumn.

Police Told to Smile And Attend Church In Passaic Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASSAIC, N. J., June 6—Henceforth the police slogan in this community of 63,000 persons is going to be "Smile," and the policeman who doesn't go to church on Sunday will have to "tell it to the chief," in a Monday morning quiz by the police chief, Thomas F. Kennedy.

There are "musts" on the police order book today by dicta of Passaic's new director of public safety, John J. Roegner, one-time Mayor.

"As far as slot machines are concerned, they can't operate," Mr. Roegner said. "As far as commercialized vice is concerned, it can't operate. There's no such thing as easy money here."

With this notice served on miscreants in general, Mr. Roegner announced his ruling on the "smile that bubbles from the heart that loves its fellow men," and presented the force with a motto setting forth the value of the smile as "the thing that goes farthest toward making life worth while."

As for church-going, the public safety director said he believed "every man ought to attend a service once a week, whether it is in church, synagogue or tabernacle." The Sunday habits of the force will be made a matter of departmental checking every Monday for the next six months, he added, and stipulated that a requisite for appointment to the police or fire departments would be the signature of the minister of the church the applicant attended.

Bourne Bridge Wins 'Most Beautiful' Prize

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The Bourne bridge, spanning the Cape Cod Canal at Bourne, Mass., has been awarded first prize for the most beautiful bridge completed during the past year, it was announced today by the American Institute of Steel Construction, which makes the award annually.

The Bourne bridge, judged the best structure of those costing more than $1,000,000, was designed by Fay, Spofford and Thorndike, architects, of Boston, Mass. It was financed as a public works project.

Revolt Plot in Ecuador

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, June 6 (AP)—The discovery of an attempt at a socialistic rebellion was officially reported today with the announcement that the chiefs of the military garrison at Porto Viejo have taken steps against it.

Roosevelt Policies Defended by Speaker Before Georgia Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEA ISLAND, Ga., June 6—Critics of President Roosevelt and his policies should at least suggest a better plan for economic recovery, Solicitor General W. Y. Atkinson of the Coewta County, Georgia, Superior Court Circuit, told fellow members of the Georgia Bar Association, in convention here.

Mr. Atkinson's defense of the President brought forth prolonged applause, coming as it did after heated criticism of the Administration by Ralph M. Shaw of Chicago, chairman of the Illinois Division of the American Liberty League, and Graham Wright of Rome, Ga., retiring president of the bar association.

Judge A. B. Lovett of Savannah was named the new president of the association, with Marion Allen, Milledgeville, vice-president; John Harris, Macon, re-elected secretary, and Logan Bleckley re-elected treasurer.

A resolution was adopted commending the President and his policies and the present national Administration. A telegram was sent the President praising him for his actions.

Hoover in Vermont With Son for 3-Day Fishing Expedition

QUECHEE, Vt., June 6 (AP)—Former President Hoover and his son, Allan, arrived here today by automobile from Albany, N. Y., for a three-day fishing trip.

The guest of James Dewey, the former Chief Executive, who also was accompanied by his secretary, Lawrence Richey, had lunch at the Dewey home and then left for the Lakota Fishing Club at Barnard.

The Hoover party, Richey said, would remain at the fishing club overnight and go tomorrow to Lake Mitchell, in Sharon, to try their angling luck there.

Friday night the party will go to Corbin Park, Newport, N. H., and a third day of fishing will be enjoyed Saturday.

Richie said the former President probably would motor back to New York on Sunday.

Farmer Ably Pleads Suit

M. G. Rogers, a farmer residing near Hopkinsville, Ky., argued and won his own case in a lawsuit in which a store claimed he owed it $29.31.

Diplomas and Degree Given at Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, June 6 (AP)—Amid applause from undergraduates and spectators, 439 midshipmen received diplomas and the degree of Bachelor of Science today at the eighty-ninth commencement of the United States Naval Academy. Graduates to the number of 314 received commissions as ensigns in the navy. Twenty-five were commissioned second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Seventy graduates will remain at the academy for physical examination on June 15, which will determine whether or not they are to be commissioned. Twenty-nine resigned.

The ceremony in Dahlgren Hall, the Academy Armory, opened with an invocation by Lieut. David L. Quinn, assistant chaplain of the Academy. U. S. Senator Park Trammell of Florida, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, delivered the address to the graduates and presented the diplomas. Rear-Admiral David Foot Sellers, superintendent of the Academy, conferred the degrees of Bachelor of Science.

First to receive diplomas were 33 star graduates, headed by Midshipman Lewis L. Schock Jr., York, Penna., the honor man.

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Nothing like it in flavor and zest. Our secret seasoning is the reason. Ask for Blue Label Tomato Juice Cocktail by name.

Share your NEWS and Double your PLEASURE

Has baby cut a tooth? Has daughter graduated with honors? Has Junior been elected captain of his team? That's news!

Uncles and aunts, grandparents, even family friends, who live too far away to share such joys in person, still want to hear about them.

Pick up your telephone and tell them. In the telling, we'll wager that you'll find your own pleasure doubled.

In such cases, a telephone call may be valueless from the dollars-and-cents angle, yet priceless for the lift it gives the spirit.

Night Rates Now Begin at 7 P. M.

To enable greater social use of the telephone is one reason for advancing the night rate period for toll calls to 7 o'clock (it formerly began at 8:30).

Night Rates apply only to station-to-station calls—that is, calls by number, or for "anyone". If you do not know the number, call "Information."

To show the low cost of toll calls, during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call after 7 P. M.

from BOSTON to:

PROVIDENCE, R.I.	$.25	BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	$.45
KEENE, N. H.	.30	AUGUSTA, ME.	.50
BRATTLEBORO, VT.	.35	NEW YORK CITY	.60
PITTSFIELD, MASS.	.40	PITTSBURGH, PA.	1.10

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

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Watch Your Nest Egg!

Here's a true story recently told to one of our new business men:

"Twenty years ago I had saved up $1800.00 with Central Savings. The fever of speculation seized me. I took most of it and ran it up to $115,000.00! Then it ran the other way! Result: I would be on 'relief' now if it wasn't for the balance left in my savings account."

MORAL: There's only one straight road to financial security. Don't stray once you're on the way.

Write for Booklet "Banking by Mail"

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Simplify your problems by using

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They impart those exquisite flavors which make even the simplest recipes delicious. Full flavor extracts that will not cook out. Made under famous Golden Rule trade mark for more than a third of a century.

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MANHATTAN IS AN ISLAND SURROUNDING THE TAFT 2000 ROOMS WITH BATH FROM $2.50
ALFRED LEWIS Manager
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7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

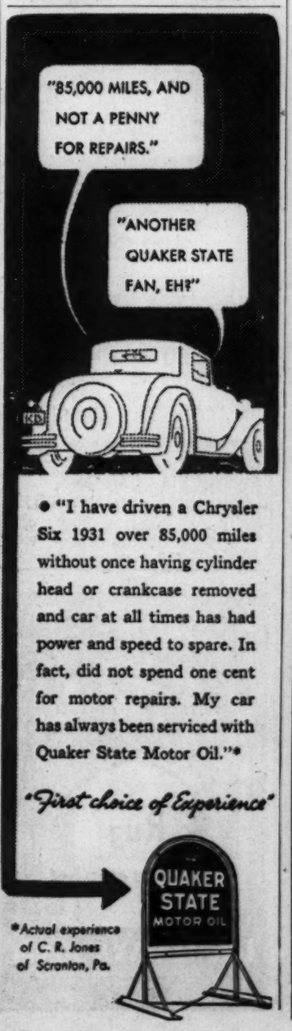
FREE TREAD SHOES By Wilbur Coon See June 13th issue for list of dealers.

A distinctive brown oxford combining a semi-spectator sport effect. $10.

Save Your Textbooks By Using Guaranteed Superior Lesson Markers

New Style "C" $1 for Standard Sizes Reader's and Special Sizes $1.50

SUPERIOR MARKER CO. 260 Newton Avenue Oakland, Calif.



● "I have driven a Chrysler Six 1931 over 85,000 miles without once having cylinder head or crankcase removed and car at all times has had power and speed to spare. In fact, did not spend one cent for motor repairs. My car has always been serviced with Quaker State Motor Oil."*

"First choice of Experience"

*Actual experience of C. R. Jones of Scranton, Pa.

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TROPICAL SUITS Coat & 2 prs. Trousers

Emphatically the greatest value-giving achievement in our history. Made in our own shops of a worsted twist that will stay pressed and wear as no other material we know of. All colors, patterns, sizes.

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COOL SUITS Coat and Trousers

The ideal summer garment for cool comfort and smartness at a saving of $3.50 to $5. Will retain its original style and freshness through innumerable washings. Available in all new styles and sizes.

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A typical Richman Brothers value, consisting of all-wool fabrics, tailored in our own shops, exactly like our men's suits. Sport or plain backs, light and dark colors, sizes 16 to 20.

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The favorite summer garment for dress, sport and street wear . . styled and tailored in our own shops, in flannels, shetlands, cassimeres and other preferred sport fabrics. All models and sizes.

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Our selection of sport trousers comprises white flannels and stripedworstedsaswell as slacks in a variety of gray, tan and other alluring new colors, patterns and fabrics for spectator as well as active sport wear.

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ESTABLISHED 1879

Ethiopia Has Freed 3647 Slaves As Emperor Wipes Out Serfdom

(Continued from Page 1)

have slaves of their own. The whole social system is built on the existence of a slave class. At the moment Ethiopia entered the League, the War Minister himself owned some 15,000 slaves. Each monastery—the Coptic clergy exercises a very great influence throughout Ethiopia—owns a quota of slaves. Probably, although the figure is entirely conjectural, there are still 2,000,000 slaves in the country.

As in every land where slavery is, or has been rife, the real problem is not merely to give the slaves their legal freedom but to get rid of the slave mentality and find them a useful place in the economic system. Lieut. Col. C. F. Rey, an Englishman who is now Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland, wrote in this connection in his book "In the Country of the Blue Nile":

"A distinguished Abyssinian of advanced ideals, a cultured and broad-minded man, recently freed his own slaves; they seemed mildly interested but refused firmly to depart from the precincts where they had lived quite happily for many years. They were consequently told they could remain and were fed as usual, receiving also a small monthly wage. But they declined grimly to do any work except at such times as the spirit moved them, for, as they pointed out, what was the good of being free if they had to work?"

Slave Part of Family

Mr. Harold Pemberton who visited Addis Abeba this spring on behalf of the Daily Express, has recorded that an Ethiopian slave is a member of his master's family. They are esteemed, he says, as children and addressed as "my son" or "my daughter."

Mr. Pemberton says that he talked to many slaves through an interpreter but failed to discover one who wanted his freedom.

Besides the domestic slaves, there is in Ethiopia another class of people known as gabar, or serfs. Nominally, these are free but they are obliged to provide the landlord with food, wood and labor to an extent which varies with the humanity or otherwise of the master. Sometimes, the conditions are so onerous as to become impossible, and are far worse than slavery properly so called. The master is at least obliged by law to look after the slave and feed, clothe and house him.

Until the advent to power of the present Ethiopian ruler, Haile Selassie I, not only was slavery unchecked but the slave-trade and slave-raiding were permitted. Today slave-trading and raiding are forbidden under penalty of death.

Laws Being Enforced

It is generally conceded that in the parts of the Emperor's dominions in which his writ really runs, the laws are being more and more enforced. There are admittedly large areas in which he has been unable to enforce them. On the frontiers of Kenya Colony and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the British authorities maintain constant patrols to prevent raiding from over the Ethiopian border.

But such raids are admittedly less frequent than formerly, and there is no doubt that the Emperor is gradually extending the area under his personal control. It is not forgotten in this connection that he came to power at the end of a bloody civil war, and that for some years he shared authority with the Empress Zauditu, his cousin. During this period his position was very insecure. It is only recently that he has begun to make headway.

The difficulty of putting down slavery even in colonies under the control of European powers is now acknowledged by most observers. Within the past decade Great Britain has found occasion to set free some 4000 slaves in a part of Burma which has been in British possession for 50 years. Similarly in Sierra Leone, in 1927, Great Britain suddenly discovered that there were some 100,000 to 200,000 people in a legal condition of slavery.

Italy Reports Slavery

It should be added, that the latest report of the League's Advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery from which the statistics of Ethiopian manumissions were taken, also contains an official admission from the Italian Government that domestic slavery still exists in Cyrenaica.

Emperor Haile Selassie is relying in his campaign against slavery on education and the development of the country plus a gradual extension of the legal bans against slavery. The first anti-slavery law was passed in 1924 shortly after Ethiopia's admission to the League. Further laws were passed in 1931.

In the report of the League experts published in mid-May, the statistics already quoted are followed by a note from Addis Abeba which says, "The Government of His Majesty the Emperor Haile Selassie I takes a particularly keen interest in the abolition of slavery and the opening up in recent years of several motor tracks radiating from the capital, together with the quartering in many parts of the country of Central Government troops, trained according to the principles of modern military science, certainly making it easier to stamp out the slave trade while facilitating the general strict application of the imperial laws for the liberation of slaves."

Lord Lugard's Note

It is regarded as significant that this note is dated Aug. 15, 1934, four months before the outbreak of the dispute with Italy over the Wal-Wal wells. It was therefore in no way colored by an attempt to present the situation in a light which would show the Italian allegation that Ethiopia is making no attempt to civilize itself is not well-founded.

Measures taken in Ethiopia to combat slavery were the subject of a special note written by Lord Lugard in August, 1932, and as the present methods are based on the system therein described it is worth quoting from it. Lord Lugard was himself quoting from "a friend resident in Abyssinia for whose reliability I can absolutely vouch."

"The decree constituting the new Slavery Department," Lord Lugard's friend wrote, "is to come out this week. The department is to be entirely independent—i. e., not under the control of the Ministry of the Interior. A new Director is appointed—namely, Liqamaqwas Mangasha, formerly Ethiopian Minister at Rome. He is young, energetic and progressive, and is of good family, being connected with the late Empress. De Halpert is to be Adviser to the department. Offices of the department will be opened in each province where the slavery question is particularly important.

"An Advisory Council to the department has been appointed, consisting of all the Rases and a few other important men, under the Presidency of the Heir-Apparent.

Anti-Slavery Group

"An Abyssinian Anti-Slavery Society is to be founded forthwith, into which the Advisory Council will be merged—but the Emperor said, with a smile: 'None of the members of the Advisory Council will be permitted to become members of the Anti-Slavery Society until they have released all their own slaves.'

The Emperor's younger son is to be a member. The object of the society will be propaganda and also to keep the Slavery Department up to its work. The Emperor sets great store by this society, and told me that there was already quite a movement in favor of it among the young men of good family.

"The department is to publish statistics yearly.

"The registration of slaves has already started.

"The school for the children of slaves is to start again under the direct patronage of the Emperor, who is going to make it a live concern.

"Ras Hailu's and Sultan Abajifaar of Jimma's slaves are being liberated. They will number probably several thousand, but the Emperor had not yet heard the exact figures (218 of Ras Hailu's slaves are included in the total at the beginning of this article). A liberation committee is drawing up plans for the disposal of these slaves. Those of Ras Hailu were mostly employed on the land and these will be settled on Ras Hailu's land and have the same rights as other squatters—pay a portion of their crop in kind to the Government, the amount varying according as to whether they plow with their own oxen and plows and find their own seed or whether the Government provides these."

Its Glaring Whiteness to Be Dimmed

Keystone

Rome Monument All Gold and White

This Colossal Pile of Marble and Metal Was Planned to Memorialize King Victor Emmanuel II of Italy. It Divides Honors With the Vatican as the Goal of Every Patriotic Pilgrim That Comes to the Italian Capital

Imposing symbol to union of Italian states and altar to Unknown Soldier doesn't harmonize with surroundings in Eternal City. Marble to be aged by blowing on sand.

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Steps will soon be taken to subdue the excessive whiteness of the monument to King Victor Emmanuel II. so as to harmonize it with the surrounding remnants of the Imperial City.

This is the most imposing modern structure of the Italian capital. It towers above every other building and is visible from every angle of the city. As a symbol of United Italy and as the Altar of the Italian Unknown Soldier the monument is the goal of every patriotic pilgrimage.

In recent years it acquired additional importance owing to its proximity to the Palazzo Venezia, the official residence of Premier Benito Mussolini. It is from the central balcony of this palace that the Italian Dictator generally harangues the crowd assembled in the square below and around the huge monument.

Ever since its construction the monument has been much criticised for its gleaning whiteness, which gives it the appearance of a temporary exhibition building. The opening of the Via dell'Impero, on its western flank and the excavations and restorations made in recent years in the Imperial Forums, which almost encircle it, have emphasized the intense contrast between the monument and its classic surroundings.

The architects who designed the monument had hoped that its gleaming whiteness would be mellowed by time and that the Brescia marble used for its construction would gradually soften in tone. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since it was unveiled, and its glare has not subdued in any way.

The problem has now been taken in hand by the architect Giulio Passerella, who claims to have discovered a new method for "aging" the marble. Professor Passerella's remedy consists in the removal of the high polish of the monument by the blowing of sand upon it by compressed air. Experiments carried out on highly polished slabs of marble of the same type as that used for the monument have given highly satisfactory results. The sheen has been considerably subdued and the marble has gained that creamy color which is characteristic of ancient stone.

Powers Back Italy's Stand in Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

sult of which political and economic penetration was expected. There has been passive resistance and Italy has failed to gather the fruits of its policy.

Meanwhile other countries, especially Japan and including Germany, are extremely active. It should be recalled that in 1926 Rome and London decided to share zones of influence in Ethiopia, but France, with whom relations were not cordial, upset these arrangements in virtue of the tripartite Franco-Anglo-Italian treaty of 1906 which guaranteed the territorial integrity of Ethiopia and opposed the establishment of any exclusive influence in that country. Today the European situation has changed and there would be no objection to such Italian pacific penetration as would not affect Ethiopian integrity or injure Franco-British interests in East Africa.

Civilization Fundamental

These civilizatory and economic considerations are fundamental in any Ethiopian settlement. Popular opinion in all countries is directed on a few desert clashes but they are really unimportant. Behind them is the Italian protest which is held to be largely justified by the impediment being deliberately placed in the way of legitimate extension of commerce and industry.

It is unfortunate that circumstances caused military pressure to be exercised, but there are now many other influences at work demonstrating the advantages to both sides of pacific economic collaboration. Italy would benefit, as would its European neighbors in East Africa. Ethiopia would ultimately emerge as a unified and civilized nation with its savage nomads brought under the control of Addis Abeba. The mere military conquest of Ethiopia would be a barren victory. The establishment of an appropriate economic and political accord is the true purpose which authorities believe is still difficult but more probable of accomplishment.

Yorkshire Youth Get Free Flying Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng.—To promote air-mindedness in Yorkshire, the York County Aviation Club has now established a scheme under which they are offering the youth of the county a limited amount of free flying tuition.

It is proposed to hold trials to select candidates and the finalists will be trained to "A" license standard.

Britain Opposes Global Tonnage For Reich Navy

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Great Britain's objective in the Anglo-German naval talks was described today by well-informed sources as a definite restriction on various categories of ships in the new National Socialist navy instead of a total tonnage limit only.

This has been the British policy in previous naval conversations with the other world sea powers. In the futile tri-power parley last year, Japan demanded a total tonnage limit with each nation authorized to build such ships as it desired within its quota. The British objected, however, contending an arms race in new types of ships might develop.

Great Britain is anxious to obtain an international agreement limiting warships to 25,000 tons. She must first overcome, however, French and Italian plans for construction of 35,000-ton vessels and Germany's demands for ships of the same size.

It was learned that the German delegates will demand at least one big naval aircraft carrier, five battleships, 16 cruisers and 50 destroyers to be built in the next five years.

Code Complaints Dropped

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday the dismissal of code violation complaints against Edward J. Ramsey of New York and the Phillips-Baker Rubber Company of Providence, R. I., as a result of the Supreme Court decision voiding the NRA.

Stavisky's Aids, Former Officials, Brought to Trial

PARIS, June 6 (AP)—The first important political figure among those accused of helping the late Serge Stavisky beat the law in his Bayonne municipal pawnshop financial machinations went on trial yesterday.

The defendant is Senator René Renoult, a former Minister of Justice, charged with selling his influence to keep the swindler out of jail.

Once the head of all France's legal machinery M. Renoult is conducting his own defense with the aid of three other attorneys.

Alleged Swindle

He is accused of accepting 50,000 francs (about $3200) from Henri Hayotte, a friend of M. Stavisky, to intervene in the latter's behalf. Evidence was offered to the Chamber of Deputies investigating committee that he subsequently attempted unsuccessfully to persuade the public prosecutor to drop charges against M. Stavisky. The prosecution grew out of an alleged 1,146,000 franc swindle in 1926.

M. Renoult contends he acted merely as Stavisky's attorney and had not been retained until after he left the Cabinet of former Premier Aristide Briand.

Unjustified Favor

The prosecution insists, however, that the former minister of justice endeavored to use his political influence to "obtain an unjustified favor."

Another former minister of justice, Eugene Raynaldy, also was docketed for trial on charges connected with another old financial scandal, but his case was postponed until June 24.

M. Raynaldy, charged with having accepted stock in a bankrupt holding company without paying for it, was one of the ministers forced out of the Cabinet of former Premier Camille Chautemps at the time the Stavinsky revelations were rocking France's political and financial institutions.

Baillie Gets Trophy

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES—Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press Associations, recently was awarded the Call Achievement Trophy of the University of Southern California for 1935. Mr. Baillie, a former Pacific coast newspaperman, received the award as the alumnus who has brought the greatest honor to his university during the year.

Britain Affirms Judicial Liberty Of Two Dominions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 6—Decisions given here today by Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, presiding over the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Great Britain's supreme court of appeal, remove from controversy one of the very few remaining questions as to the absolute independence of Canada, the Irish Free State and other dominions.

The effect of these decisions is to rule that dominion law, as opposed to British law, decides whether or not there can be an appeal to the Privy Council against a decision of a dominion court of justice.

The Canadian case concerned was one brought by a number of coal companies for leave to appeal against an adverse decision in Quebec. The ruling means in effect that Canada has the right to bar appeals to the Privy Council in criminal cases. That from Ireland was brought by Mr. Robert L. Moore and others in a fishery case decided by the Irish Free State Supreme Court. Today's ruling affirms in effect that the Free State has the right to abolish appeal to the Privy Council in all cases.

Loucks Prize Given at Hood

FREDERICK, Md., June 6 (AP)—The most coveted prize awarded to a Hood College graduate was conferred upon Miss Elizabeth Stella Benson, of Guernsey, Penna., at commencement exercises June 3. Miss Benson received the Elsie Muir Loucks prize, given by the Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Juir, in honor of their daughter, to the student, "who has done most among her schoolmates to develop the noblest qualities of exalted womanhood."

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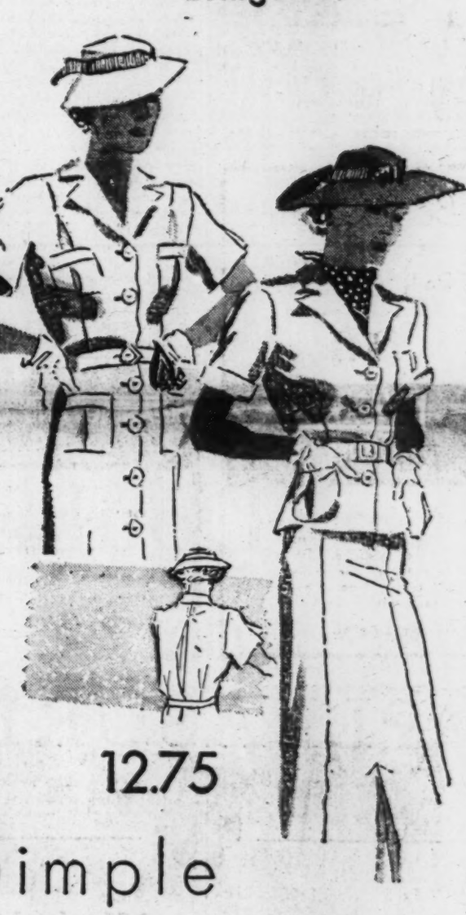
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Migrant Worker Insurance Scanned by Labor Experts At Annual Geneva Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 6—Vital labor questions, such as reduction of hours of work, the insurance of migrant workers and the prohibition of employing women in underground mines, are being considered by representatives of employers, workers and governments at the annual conference of the International Labor Office which opened here today.

Particulars of the agenda were officially forwarded by the office to the governments, which therefore had ample time to frame their policy and prepare their case. This specially affects the United States, one of the new members of the International Labor Organization.

With regard to migrant workers, conventions in operation do not include provisions for the maintenance of migrants' rights. In these days of lessened employment, the migratory movement is at once stimulated and checked. Stimulated because men are compelled to go farther afield to seek work. Restricted because countries and localities discourage and even repel the newcomer.

The matter first came up in 1932, but there was then before the conference insufficient material. Not until 1934 was a discussion opened on the question of "the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition, under invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance, on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another."

There is a report summarizing the national laws and treaties which aim at the preservation of these rights. It is admitted that the problem is extremely complex, but some measure of international regulation is anticipated.

The second item is that of prohibiting the employment of women in underground mines. In some countries this prohibition is accepted, but there is by no means complete agreement. Broadly, there is a widespread view that there should be discrimination not against women but in favor of women at work, but even this proposition is challenged as unfair to women. It is hoped to make some progress in this matter.

The third subject is that of unemployment among young persons. A lamentable condition has arisen in which young persons leaving school find themselves without occupation. Years sometimes go by, and they become permanently idlers. To counteract this tendency, which produces poor citizens, a higher age for leaving school and the provision of training and recreational centers are among the measures envisaged. A suggestive account of what is being done and can be done is published by the I. L. O.

The fourth is that of recruiting of labor in colonies and other territories with colonial labor conditions. It is obvious that there are many unpleasant aspects of native labor which call for remedy. The I. L. O. has devoted its attention to the improvement of conditions, and a considerable number of ameliorations have been made. International agreements have been entered into. Yet much remains to be done, for there is nothing to which governments are more sensitive than to outside "interference" with their colonial affairs.

The fifth item is that of holidays with pay. The movement for such a social reform is based on several considerations. Holidays with pay increase the efficiency of the worker and keep him contented. They help to provide work for others, which is an appreciable gain in these days. Moreover, the more enlightened employers in the leading countries have long ago adopted the system. It is not something new. What is sought is to generalize the practice—to codify it, as it were, internationally.

There is a sixth subject of a somewhat technical character, regarding the partial revision, in respect of certain strictly defined points, of the 1931 convention on hours of work in coal mines.

Lastly, there is the very important question of the reduction of hours of work, with special reference to public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments, iron and steel, building and contracting, glass bottle manufacture and coal mines.

It will be seen that there is no lack of useful matter before the conference, and that in contributing its opinion and action in spheres which may at first sight appear arid, but which really vitally affect the lot of the ordinary person, the United States will, without "entangling" itself in international commitments, be helping to make the world a better place to live in.

Geneva Expects Egypt to Join Labor Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 6—Entrance of the United States into the International Labor Organization, while remaining outside the League of Nations, has set a precedent which Egypt may follow.

For a long time it has been hoped to include Egypt. The British Government raises no objection. An invitation will be addressed therefore, if soundings as to Egypt's desires warrant this course.

It is confirmed, as already has been suspected, that the attitude of employers toward the 40-hour week is largely negative, since they have nominated only two, the United States and Italy, instead of 22 members on an appropriate commission. An immediate accusation of sabotage was raised by workers' group. The whole basis of the conference is its tripartie presentation governments, employers and workers, and partial abstention of one group from the commission is calculated to wreck its work. Employers, however, deny such tactics. They have properly reached certain conclusions regarding a proposed international convention which they will defend.

As for workers' groups, difficulties arise on the credentials of those who represent countries where there is doubt of freedom of labor associations. Italian and Austrian mandates, for example, are challenged. At the same time, the absence of authorized Spanish workers is regretted.

A plea for immediate consideration of the plight of unemployed youth was so touching that the question was given priority on the agenda. A commission of 36 members, 12 from each group, will bring forward propositions. But, as was plainly stated, the present deplorable situation is not a passing episode for which a temporary palliative will suffice. Complete reform of economic organization is necessary, according to some speakers, to remedy the social misery and menace of workless youth. In the meantime, however, the conference resolutions will clearly place the problem and the responsibility before the various peoples and governments.

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A Man in the News

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When He Arrives at No. 10 Downing Street This Time It Will Be As Foreign Secretary of the British Empire, For This Is

Sir Samuel Hoare

Tried in the service of British statecraft in the turbulent leavening of India's quest for constitutional home rule, Sir Samuel Hoare—the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, G. C. S. I., D. C. L., LL. D., Secretary of State for India—seems to be taking the helm of the most outstanding post in the new Baldwin Cabinet, that of Foreign Secretary.

As the India Bill approaches the final stages of enactment, Sir Samuel's colleagues recognize the individual triumph which his work represents. Nor does it detract from the united labor of which this great constitutional reform is wrought to see in his appointment to the Foreign Minstry, a reward for his outstanding service.

It has been said that when the final history of India's constitutional question is written, it will be recorded that the victory has gone to the realists. Outstanding among the realists is Sir Samuel Hoare.

In manner and in purpose he is profoundly British—solid, honest, thorough. These are the attributes which have helped to hew the framework for a practicable federation in India which aims to guide the political destiny of 350,000,000 people of many races, creeds and religions. From a mountain of generalities he has panned out the pure gold of a parliamentary bill that seeks to link 500 autocracies to British India and to Whitehall and Westminster half a world away.

Proved

Time and again the Indian Constitution question has proved the resilient fiber of his inner qualities. Something of the purpose expressed in the well-known words of Edmund Burke motivates every mission which Sir Samuel undertakes on behalf of British foreign policy: "Plain good intentions is of no mean force in the government of mankind."

One could almost see the turbaned heads of dusky potentates from eastern principalities nod approval, the day he appeared in Parliament and dared that any member should impugn his motives in the India Bill.

Sir Samuel is as graceful of speech as once he was on ice when winning medals for the rhythmic symphony of his long steel strides. He has a sense of humor, too, that tempers the pent-up tension of momentous issues that cross his path.

Direct

Early this year, Sir Samuel made a speech in Parliament on the India Bill. Speaking of those who "condemn the bill—bell, book and candle," Sir Samuel said: "One of them, whose identity is easily recognized by his full-blooded vocabulary and his superabundance of metaphor, describes the bill as a 'gigantic quilt of jumbled crochet work; a monstrous monument of shame built by pygmies.'"

Mr. Winston Churchill may only have blushed. Others chuckled.

"My right honorable friend," Sir Samuel went on, "thinks of all of us—all the members of the Government, the majority of the Joint Select Committee, all the ex-Viceroys, the present Viceroy, and all the Governors, as miserable Lilliputian pygmies and that he alone is the only Gulliver in our land." ("Laughter," according to The Times.)

"Be that as it may," the Secretary of State for India declared, "I once again follow the wise injunction made by the directors of the court of the East India Company to their clerical staff that 'humdrum is our style.'"

Flights

Inherently a realist, he shares his aptitude for flights of oratory with a genuine liking for flights in the expanding realm of world aviation. In that respect he is something of a trail-blazer. For seven years he was Secretary of State for Air, and in 1927, Sir Samuel and his wife, Lady Maud, completed the first civil flight to India. He wrote a book about it, and was cited by the King for his participation in the flight. Although Lady Maud found it "much easier than she had expected," the King did not overlook such modesty. He made her a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire for accompanying the British Air Minister. For like her husband she thinks in terms of empire.

Spanish Uprising Brings Life Terms

MADRID, June 5 (AP)—Spain's highest court, sitting in its full strength of 21 members, today voted life terms for Don Luis Companys' Generalitat ministers as a penalty for their abortive attempt last Oct. 6 to set up an independent federal state in Catalonia.

Under the new Spanish penal code, a life term means 30 years imprisonment.

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Did Women Deserve Ballot? A Poser for South Africans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—Have women in South Africa justified the granting of votes to them? This question has been under lively discussion here lately.

The Dean of Johannesburg, the Rev. W. A. Palmer, thinks that women are shirking their civic responsibilities.

Speaking at a meeting of the Synod of the Church of the Province of South Africa recently, he remarked that "since women have been given the vote, they have shown little inclination to appear on public bodies."

On the other hand, Maj. van der Byl, a member of Parliament, declares that women are so strongly organized on public bodies that they present a force which cannot well be denied. Introducing a motion in the House recently which asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate matters in regard to sexual crime, he "warned" members that "the strong women's organizations" would force their hands in the matter, and added that "they are sane, well-balanced women."

The women of South Africa themselves have paid little attention to either opinion. They are satisfied that no opportunity for public work is neglected. Since the granting of the franchise, two women have been elected Members of Parliament, and several have won seats on the provincial councils of the Cape, Transvaal and Orange Free State. Many serve on town councils, normal and technical college councils, school committees and hospital boards, while in political party work, women occupy influential positions. Most of the charity and welfare work of the country is done by them.

It has, moreover, become quite usual for organizations such as the National Council of Women to be asked by the Government to suggest suitable women to sit on important commissions. One woman served on the Industrial Legislation Commission which toured the Union recently, and another on the Carnegie Poor White Commission. Not only the National Council, but also the Oranje Vroue Vereniging and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union organize groups which study special problems together with any proposed legislation regarding them, and so are well qualified to make suitable representations to Government when occasion arises.

Mr. A. P. J. Fourie, the Minister of Labor, has been requested by the National Council of Women to include women in the South African delegation to the conference of the International Labor Organization to be held next year in Geneva. The Government has been asked, too, to investigate the policy of the Dairy Control Board and to make provision for the representation of the consumer on the board. South African law, which in certain instances affects women adversely, has been brought to the notice of the Minister of Justice.

Opposition to Quezon Active in Philippines

MANILA, June 6 (AP)—Growing opposition to Manuel Quezon for the Presidency of the projected Philippine Commonwealth was manifested yesterday by the appearance of another candidate in the race for the high office and the finding of a dynamite cache near Mr. Quezon's summer home.

The new candidate is Gregorio Agilpay, head of the independent Catholic Church of the Philippines and former Roman Catholic priest. A "Republican Party," which is being formed to support him, issued a manifesto denouncing "present misgovernment."

Mr. Quezon, who has been regarded as almost certain to win the Presidency in the election to be held this fall, is due to arrive here June 12, from the United States, where he recently completed an official mission in connection with government reorganization.

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Joyce Wethered's Golf Is 'Marvelous'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Isn't she marvelous," seemed to be the trite expression from the feminine portion of the 1500 gallery which followed the play of Joyce Wethered, English woman professional golfer, exhibiting at the Winchester Country Club yesterday in a foursome with W. O. (Bill) Blaney against Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Francis Ouimet. With Blaney excelling, Miss Wethered's side won the best-ball, worst-ball by 11 points. Individual scores saw the English girl score 85 against 91 for Miss Bauer and Blaney hit 74 to 80 for Ouimet.

That gallery of 1500 was a tribute to the distinguished visitor, for while it was not exclusive, it did include a major representation of the State's best golfers. The women's state championship under way at Brae Burn sent over practically all the leading women players and general comment picked up here and there from that select portion conceded the visitor high praise summed up in the word "marvelous."

Soft-spoken and modest of showmanship, Miss Wethered commanded both respect and admiration. Throughout most of the round she masked her feelings with an almost abstract expression, but the impression was that she is concentrating in order to learn the intricacies of the American golf courses, as they differ from the English, as soon as possible. Particularly did she study the greens. Her putting was much below the rest of her game.

Miss Wethered Below Form

During the match one of the spectators, Henri Prunaret of Charles River, who has seen Miss Wethered in action on home courses, stated that she is below the form of a year or two ago. On the greens he believed much of her difficulty is due to the unfamiliarity of our rolls and speed because of the varied grasses used. Over there one kind will make an entire green and the roll much easier and truer.

From tee to green she played superbly. Her technically perfect swing shot the ball straight and true with few exceptions. She easily out-drove the average long-hitting Providence girl and often reached out close to both Ouimet and Blaney.

After the match, Ouimet, who played with Miss Wethered in England only last year, said that he believed that she will soon be playing our courses as well as her own. He praised her game, pointing out that at all times she appears to be playing well within herself. Her swing is such that ease rather than pressure is apparent and through always playing from proper position her wood and iron shots are perfectly hit.

Apart from a stubbed chip shot and the previously mentioned putting problem Miss Wethered seldom encountered difficulty. On the short sixth the British woman faltered. In a side trap with both Miss Bauer and Blaney she needed 2 to get out and then ran over the green winding up with a 5. Margaret Curtis, a former national champion, and with her sister Harriot, host to Miss Wethered, commented to the writer that she was glad to see Miss Wethered could be human and make mistakes. The very next hole Miss Harriot threw both arms upward in glee when her visitor played a beautiful second wood to the seventh green.

Serious Most of Way

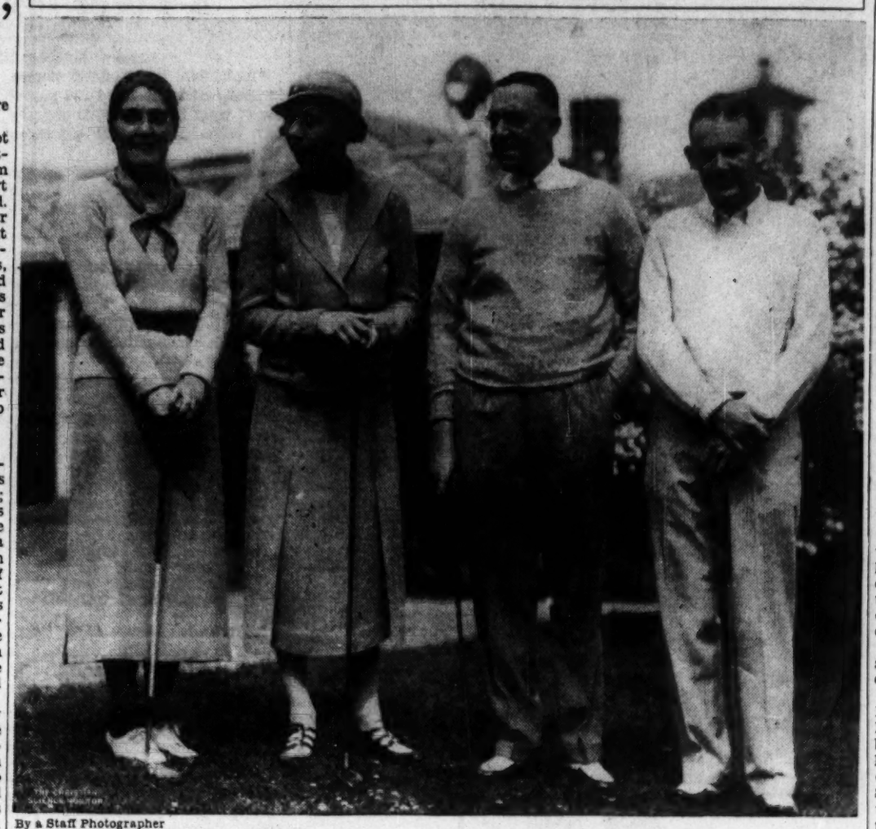
Fighting conditions in order to improve her showing kept Miss Wethered serious most of the way; but when she did smile it was wholesome and warming. On the tenth green, when Miss Bauer sank a 40-foot putt, that smile broke out in earnest. Miss Wethered herself would have welcomed such a putt somewhere along the line, but was forced to finish the 18 without sinking one of any length. Later, if she finds herself on the American greens, she will come close to the even 4's she is reputed to have hoped for.

Miss Bauer played admirably under the pressure of keeping pace with such a fast field. Blaney, present state champion, has not been on his game of late, but responded to the competition yesterday, and looked well able to take care of his title at Brae Burn beginning July 9. Ouimet started nicely, but later gave an exhibition of recoveries, getting into trouble often. While he never let down, he obviously did not "feel" the competition.

Following the match, E. W. Badger, president of the Winchester Country Club, presented Miss Wethered with a gold medal in remembrance of the course, and the other players with silver plate. A few of those in the gallery were Mrs. Brad Whittemore, medalist in the women's state play at Brae Burn; Rosamond Vahey, defending state champion; Fred Wright, several times state champion. The cards:

Miss Wethered:									
Out	4	5	5	4	5	5	6	5	3—42
In	5	4	5	6	6	4	5	5	5—43—85
Miss Bauer:									
Out	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	3—45
In	4	5	6	6	5	3	6	6	5—46—91
Bill Blaney:									
Out	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	5	4—37
In	5	3	4	5	5	3	6	4	3—37—74
Francis Ouimet:									
Out	4	5	5	3	4	3	5	5	4—38
In	5	4	5	6	6	4	4	5	5—42—80

Famous Briton at Winchester



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Jean Bauer, Providence Girl; Joyce Wethered, British Woman Professional and Former Amateur Champion; Francis Ouimet, Twice Former National Amateur Champion, and W. O. (Bill) Blaney, Massachusetts State Amateur Titlist.

Detroit Given A. A. U. Swimming Championships

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6 (AP)—The awarding of the Men's National Senior A. A. U. swimming championships to Detroit on July 5, 6 and 7 was announced here last night by Robert J. H. Kiphuth, chairman of the swimming division of the National Amateur Athletic Union and Yale coach.

Kiphuth said all of the leading male swimmers in the nation have been invited to compete. In addition to United States honors, the winners of the 12-event program likely will be chosen to represent this country against a Japanese squad in Tokyo early in August.

The Yale swimming coach, who will be in charge of the unofficial United States team, asserted "the Detroit competition will give us a very good line on the possibilities of winning in Japan and a further check on the promising young swimmers who did so well at the indoor championships at the New York A. C. last April."

Among the nation's outstanding swimming stars invited to compete are Jack Medica, Washington A. C. sensation; Gene Fletcher and John Kaye and Jim Gilhula of Southern California; Charles Flachman and Art Highland of the Lake Shore A. C.; John Macionis and Norris Hoyt of Yale, Tex Robertson, Frank Barnard and Taylor Drysdale of Michigan; Dick Degener of Detroit.

Also, Maiola Kaloli, Paul Wolf, Bob Boales and Herb Barthels of the Hollywood A. C.; Pete Fick and Bill Giesen of the New York A. C.; Ed Wood of Boston, Jim Reilly of Rutgers, Ralph Flannigan of Miami, Fla.; Tom Haynie of the Detroit A. C.; Dan Zehr of Northwestern, Baker Bryant, Charlie Salie and Dexter Woodford of Ohio State; Albert Vande Weghe and Gordon Chalmers of the Newark (N. J.) A. C.; Matt Chrostowski and John Higgins of the Olneyville Boys' Club, and Jacobsmeyer and Westerfield of Iowa.

Mrs. Moody Reaches The Semifinal Round

WEYBRIDGE, Eng., June 6 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody defeated R. Mary Hardwick of England, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, today to reach the semifinal round of St. George's Hill tennis tournament.

Miss Hardwick, one of the best of the younger crop of English stars, gave the former world's champion a terrific fight before bowing in a match played in a drizzling rain and on a slippery grass court.

Mrs. Moody, playing in the tournament as the first step in a comeback campaign, won the match with three strong games after the last set was even at 3-all. She bombarded her young opponent with booming drives down the sidelines that the English girl could not handle.

The first two of these games went to deuce but the Californian took the last, decisively, on her own service.

The court was so slippery that Mrs Moody, after being down 1—4, in the first set, pulled socks over her shoes in order to get firmer footing.

In the second set, Miss Hardwick, leading 5—4 and 30-all on her own service, was within two points of being the first English woman to defeat Mrs. Moody since Helen won her first championship. The match was a sparkling backhand duel throughout.

Southern Association

Results June 5

New Orleans 6, Atlanta 1.
Knoxville 15, Birmingham 10.
Memphis 9, Nashville 1.
Only games scheduled.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Cup Team on High Seas

FIVE players, a nonplaying captain and a trainer, making up the United States Davis Cup squad for 1935, are now on the high seas steaming toward England on the Washington in quest of the famous international lawn tennis team trophy which was lost to France way back in 1927 and has rested in Bonny England during the past three years. The representatives of Uncle Sam have won the North American Zone competition and must now face the winner of the European Zone competition with the winner of this match meeting Great Britain in the challenge round.

Underwood
Wilmer L. Allison Jr.

The Five Players

The five players who make up the team proper are Wilmer L. Allison Jr., John W. Van Ryn, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge. Three of these players are veterans, while the other two are entirely new to international tennis this year, the only Davis Cup matches that they have ever taken part in being those against China and Mexico this spring. The opposition they met in these games was not strong enough to indicate how they will show up abroad, provided, of course, they are called upon to play over there. The other three players are seasoned campaigners and have had enough competition in international matches to assure their not being defeated through any lack of experience.

Selecting of the Players

What players will be named to represent Uncle Sam in the interzone final will not be definitely known until shortly before the singles are due to start, but reports from Philadelphia, where the players have been practicing under the tutelage of Hans Nusslein, indicate that Allison and Wood are showing up best in singles, and will probably be named for those matches, while Allison and Van Ryn are showing up strongest in the doubles. Although this team does not set out with as much promise of winning the cup as have some of its predecessors, it is far from a weak squad, and may well come through to victory. It is not yet certain what country America will meet in the interzone final, but it should be either Australia or Germany, as they look to be the best of those remaining in the European zone competition.

Should Win the Doubles Easily

No matter which country the Americans meet in the interzone final, they should win the doubles with Allison and Van Ryn playing. With Allison playing as one of the singles players, the Americans should be sure of at least one singles victory, as Gotfried Frhr. von Cramm is the only German (should Germany be the opposing country) good enough to press the American, while Jack Crawford (should Australia be the opponent) is the only one on that team on a par with Allison. The same goes for Wood, provided he is the other singles representative. On this basis, the United States should come through to the challenge round, where the question will be whether Allison and Wood can defeat Austin, as there is little question but what Perry will win the two singles matches he plays in.

Staff Photo
Sidney B. B. Wood Jr.

New Captain and Trainer

The team has a new captain and trainer this year. Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia is in charge of the men, taking the place of R. Norris Williams 2d, who handled the team in 1934. He was chairman of the Davis Cup committee of 1928, and has had plenty of experience in international tennis. For the first time the team is also accompanied by a professional trainer. In selecting Harry L. Hillman, the committee picked a man who has never played any prominent part in lawn tennis circles, but he has a long and successful career as a conditioner of athletes. A former Olympic hurdle champion, he has been track and field coach at Dartmouth College for many years, and there is no question but what he will have the players in perfect condition for their coming matches.

Special Sailing to Olympic Games

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, June 6—The new M. V. Georgic, largest liner in the cabin fleet of Cunard White Star Limited, will make a special sailing from New York on July 17, 1936, to the Olympic Games in Berlin, according to announcement made today by Passenger Traffic Manager Harold P. Borer. Mr. Borer stated that the special sailing of the Georgic has been arranged to carry the party of tourists that will attend the international classic in Germany under the leadership of Glenn S. "Pop" Warner, dean of America's football coaches, and James J. (Jimmy) Crowley, one of Notre Dame's famous "Four Horsemen." Warner is at present coaching at Temple University, near Philadelphia, while Crowley is starting his third year as head coach of Fordham's football destinies.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	27	16	.628
Montreal	26	22	.542
Baltimore	26	22	.542
Toronto	26	23	.531
Newark	25	23	.521
Syracuse	22	24	.489
Rochester	18	27	.400
Albany	16	30	.348

Results June 5

Newark 6, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 9, Montreal 7.
Albany 5, Syracuse 4.
One game postponed.

Cubs Sign College Star

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP)—Kenneth Weafer, a 6-foot pitcher who won 14 straight games for Duke University in the last two seasons, was signed by the Chicago Cubs yesterday and sent immediately to the Toledo club of the American Association for seasoning. Weafer was sent on option, subject to immediate recall.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 8, Harvard Grads 7.
Holy Cross 8, Harvard 1.
New York A. C. 10, Manhattan 4.
Providence 2, Yale 0.
Western S. T. 3, Iowa 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	16	.628
Cleveland	23	17	.575
Chicago	22	17	.564
Detroit	22	18	.550
Boston	21	20	.512
Washington	18	23	.439
Philadelphia	16	23	.410
St. Louis	12	27	.308

Results June 5

St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 9, New York 7.
Washington 5, Boston 4 (10 innings).
Detroit 5, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 4 (tie, 6 innings).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	11	.711
St. Louis	24	17	.585
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Chicago	21	17	.553
Brooklyn	21	20	.512
Cincinnati	16	23	.410
Philadelphia	14	24	.368
Boston	11	28	.282

Results June 5

Philadelphia 4, New York 3.
New York 7, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 3, Boston 0.
Boston 10, Brooklyn 2.
One game postponed.

Betters Own Discus Record

NURNBERG, Ger., June 5 (AP)—Gisela Mauermeyer, well-known German athlete, who hurled the discus 44.34 meters, (145.73 feet) at Ulm Sunday, for a new world record for women, bettered her own mark today with 44.76 meters (146 feet, 7¾ inches).

Grant to Defend Title

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP)—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta has advised tournament officials he would defend his title in the United States clay courts tennis championship at River Forest, Chicago suburb, June 17-23.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 6, 1910

BIG Ed Walsh pitched another brilliant game for the Chicago Americans, blanking Boston with one hit, 1 to 0. The first-place New York team picked up half a game on the idle second-place Philadelphia Athletics by downing St. Louis, 2 to 1. In the National League, New York defeated St. Louis, 5 to 1, for the first time this season. The triumph placed the New Yorkers within striking distance of the league lead, as Chicago lost a one-sided battle to Philadelphia.

Player With A Past Looking To the Future

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sometime today up in Ossining, in the State of New York, a young man known as "Alabama" Pitts walks out of Sing Sing prison a free man, for the first time since he was 19 years old. He is 24 now. Why and how he came to be led in five years ago is not germane, but his term was shortened by several years because of good behavior.

While still behind prison walls, Pitts developed into a great athlete. His all-around ability in football and baseball became newspaper headlines as far west as the Pacific coast and as far south as Texas. Sport writers the country over attended prison football games just to watch this sensational boy perform. They all predicted a bright future for him when he was free again.

Several days ago the Albany Senators of the International League announced that Pitts would be given a trial in their outfield. Scouts said it was almost a certainty that he would make the grade. Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing stamped Pitts as "even better at baseball than at football," and said he would be a welcome addition to the Albany outfield.

Denied a Chance

But smash went the immediate hopes of the young man when it was learned that Judge W. G. Bramham, president of the National Association of minor professional baseball leagues, charged that Pitts' presence would be detrimental to professional baseball and he would not be allowed to play. This announcement came after General Manager Johnny Evers of the Senators said he had signed Pitts to a contract more than a week ago in good faith and asserted he knew of no baseball law that disqualified him.

"I'm sorry these objections have been made against my playing ball," said Pitts. "I'm very anxious to show what prison athletics can do for a prisoner. When I came here I knew very little about baseball, and nothing about football. I learned it all here, and now I can make a better living at those things than at any other job I can get.

"It's hard enough to make a new start when you leave prison without getting a kick at the start. If I thought I had 50 per cent of the public with me, I know I can make good. But if I have to go into baseball with two strikes on me, I'd rather go in for something else. I'd rather have the fans give me a chance than have them say, 'Here comes that clown from Sing Sing.'

"In a way I don't blame Bramham. If he thinks I may do something wrong, I suppose he is right. After all, baseball is a business. But I won't make anybody regret giving me an opportunity. I owe that much to Warden Lawes, who has been more than a friend."

The question arises, "Why should he be disqualified?" Here is a young man who apparently made a mistake when still at the high school age. He was sentenced to serve an eight to sixteen-year term at Ossining, but because of a good record, was released in five years. Probably Pitts's best opportunity to rehabilitate himself would be in sports, particularly baseball. This might be one of the best opportunity not only for Pitts to obtain a much needed job, but to enable him to safeguard and develop whatever ambitions he has.

There is evidence that players on the Albany club and every other club in the International League, would be ready to shake the hand of this man and wish him well in the future. Some would probably wish they could play ball as well. There would be few, if any, who would look upon him as a black mark to professional baseball.

Will Discuss Case

Within a short time, Bramham and an assortment of officials, with Judge Landis probably included, will meet and discuss the case. At that time they will decide definitely whether or not Pitts can ever sign with a professional team. It is our hope that they will decide in his favor. He surely deserves such a decision. If professional baseball is getting that particular, it might do well to throw out a few of those players who make a habit of breaking training rules during their spare time. And it is a good guess that even Pitts wouldn't do that.

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Both the National and American League standings remained unchanged yesterday. The New York Giants, National League leaders, divided a doubleheader with the Phillies. The Cardinals, who hold second place, were kept idle by rain. The Chicago Cubs won their third straight game, defeating Cincinnati behind Larry French. The Cubs hold fourth place.

Bob Johnson's thirteenth home run of the season helped beat the Yankees in the American League and give the Athletics a 9-to-7 victory. Johnny Whitehead, rookie pitcher of the White Sox, sustained his first setback of the season when beaten by the Browns, 2 to 0. Jack Knott limited the White Sox to two hits. The Senators beat the Red Sox yesterday when Bob Grove walked Cliff Bolton with the bases filled in the tenth inning, forcing in Buddy Myer with the deciding run.

Tourists Win Again

WINNIPEG, June 5 (AP)—The touring Scottish soccer team defeated an All-Star Winnipeg and district team 7 to 2 for the invaders' ninth straight victory, yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Women's Bay State Golf in Semifinal Round

MRS. BRADFORD A. WHITTEMORE of Brae Burn, the medalist, and Rosamond Vahey of Vesper, the defending champion, meet tomorrow in the semifinal round of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts championship as the result of play in the quarterfinal round at Brae Burn today. In the other semifinal, Mrs. Edward H. Baker of Oakley, five times state champion, meets Deborah Verry of Tatnuck.

Miss Vahey had a close match with Ruth Batchelder of Brae Burn today, winning 1 up. Mrs. Whittemore, the former Dorothy Hunter, scored a 5-and-3 victory over Mrs. W. M. Ferris Jr. of Brae Burn, while Miss Verry won, 4 and 2, from Mrs. W. M. Austin of Dedham. Mrs. Baker captured her battle with Mrs. W. G. Dow of Charles River by 2 up.

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Last Harvard Row on Charles—The Harvard oarsmen will row on the Charles River today for the last time this season. Following practice the shells will be crated and shipped to Red Top, where the Crimson will soon prepare for the coming races with Yale.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yankees Meet Red Sox—The Red Sox come back to Boston tomorrow and open a four-game series with the New York Yankees, present leaders in the American League pennant race. A single game is scheduled for tomorrow, starting at 3 o'clock. It is Ladies' Day, all women being admitted to the grandstand upon payment of a 10 cent tax. The Red Sox and Yankees stand even in their season's series to date, four victories apiece.

♪ ♪ ♪

New England Tennis—Favorites advanced in the New England championship tennis tournament at Hartford, Conn., yesterday with no upsets, the Associated Press reports. Art Wright of Hartford advanced to the quarterfinals by beating John Tilney of Yale and George Reiley of Harrisburg, Penna.

The topseeded Mrs. William Martin of Boston led the women's field into the quarterfinal round by defeating Miss M. Perguson of Hartford and continuing on to defeat Dorothy Pagenstecher of Westport, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

♪ ♪ ♪

To Honor Yankee Pitcher—A North End committee has been formed to co-operate with the English High School alumni in honoring Vito Tamulis, New York Yankee pitcher, at Fenway Park on Saturday. Because Tamulis was born in the North End the residents there want to show their esteem for him also.

♪ ♪ ♪

New England Track Meet—The track and field committee of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has awarded the New England outdoor championships to Newport, R. I. The meet will take place in the Newport Stadium, June 23.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tombstone Tournament—An added feature of the women's Massachusetts golf championship at Brae Burn was the Tombstone Tourney. Eighteen-year-old Nora O'Leary of Sharon won the special event with a medal of 88, including three three-putt greens and a ball out of bounds.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here and There—Fred Corcoran, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, has gone to Pittsburgh to serve in an official capacity at the United States open golf championship opening today. He will have charge of the official scoreboard. . . . Samoset Canoe Club of West Roxbury will sponsor its ninth annual 26-mile canoe marathon on June 16, starting at the Poor Farm Bridge in Medfield. The canoeists will paddle downstream through the towns of Natick, Wellesley, Dover, Needham and Dedham . . . Robert Ames of Boston, master and navigator of the yacht Hamrah will guide the craft in the long ocean race to Norway, starting Saturday from Newport, R. I. Boston yachting enthusiasts comprise Ames's crew . . . Ed Wood of Boston has been invited to compete in the A. A. U. senior swimming meet at Detroit, July 5 . . . Boston University swimmers will compete in eight dual meets and the New England Conference event next season . . . Harriet Curtis, host to Joyce Wethered during her stay in the Hub, carried a British flag in honor of her house guest at Winchester yesterday.

'Gold Star' Class For 80-Year-Old Golfers

By a Staff Writer

A "Gold Star" class has been created in the New England Senior Golfers' Association, according to an announcement from Julius Mathews, president. The Board of Governors voted approval to the new class to include all active members who have attained the age of 80 years.

The purchase of a suitable gold jewel is to be presented to each eligible at the annual meeting to be held at 6:30 to 7:30 p. m., on Tuesday, June 11. The new "Gold Star" seniors will be M. Burke, Framingham; F. H. Gillett, Springfield; Dr. W. G. Kendall, Wollaston; D. T. Kidder, Newton Center, and George Wright, Boston.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	25	16	.610
St. Paul	25	16	.610
Minneapolis	28	20	.583
Kansas City	20	18	.526
Milwaukee	20	19	.513
Columbus	21	24	.467
Toledo	19	27	.413
Louisville	12	30	.286

Results June 5

St. Paul 7, Milwaukee 6.
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 4.
Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 1.
Toledo 8, Indianapolis 5.
One game postponed.

Boston Yacht Wins

SOUTH END, Eng., June 6 (AP)—The Boston Yacht Yankee today emerged from a welter of conflicting reports, uncertain weather conditions and changed race provisions to be declared the winner in her official racing degut in British waters.

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Amusements

BOSTON. SYMPHONY HALL. TONIGHT AT 8:30. POPS. ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor. Tickets—.25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax.

Women's Clubs Leader Assails Fear and Hate in Detroit Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

refuses to give of himself for the good of his community."

She referred to the wane of individualism and independent living and declared that "neither super-individualism, nor superdependence upon government in the intimate affairs of human life is good either for the individual or the country of which he is a part."

No public office in any city is more important than membership on the school committee, declared Mrs. Elizabeth West Pigeon, of East Boston, in her report as education chairman. Mrs. Pigeon urged the co-operation of the homes and schools to revise the school curriculum to include "subjects which will fill the minds and hearts of our boys and girls with a reverence for God and a respect for law and order." Moral training, she declared, should not be confined to a 10-minute period but taught indirectly throughout the entire school year.

Calls for New Approach

The economic and political situation, she stated, calls for a new approach to the study of history and teachers of broad understanding and unbiased opinion, who will help students to see that politics is a high and important public service. Money management should be made a part of the curriculum, together with personality, an appropriate use of the English language, and the ability to read intelligently.

Mrs. Pigeon recommended the wider use of school buildings for adult education and charged women to be on their guard against the exclusion of married women from employment as being "the first move in a revolution to force all women back to domestic life exclusively."

Mrs. Edwin James Jones, of Worthington, Minn., chairman of adult education, described state activities and Mrs. Bibb Graves of Montgomery, Ala., announced the co-operation of her committee in the training of 1,000,000 adults to read and write.

Miss Elizabeth Haymaker of Ravenna, Ohio, stated that more than $1,700,000 has been invested in scholarships and loan funds by the clubs of the country.

Hundreds of projects for child welfare were reported by Mrs. Donald Muir of Anthony, Kan., including the Indiana "child friendship program" for dependent children, the attempt by Kentucky club women to set up a full-time training school for 'teen-age girls in home making, crafts, manual arts and health, the Massachusetts school lunch survey which resulted in better food at lower costs, the co-operation of Pennsylvania women in juvenile courts and probation work, and their serving as mothers' aid trustees.

Mrs. Albert E. Jones of Lisbon, N. D., chairman of community service, said that all the states report relief work, highway safety projects, library support and activities for community centers.

Mrs. Arch T. Rawick of Nashville, Tenn., chairman of the committee on correction, announced work for the abolition of prison contracts and the development of state use programs, state and federal legislation for crime control, regulation for the sale of firearms, state compacts, abolition of county jails and chain gangs and the substitution of prison farms. Studies of county jails have been made with the co-operation of the federations of 12 states.

The home and community life of Indians has been the special task of the committee headed by Mrs. J. Marc Fowler, of Chicago.

California has provided a community room for Indians, lectures and books, a Christmas party and Christmas cheer boxes, an award for basketry and bead work, garden prizes, sponsoring of a booth at the State Fair to sell Indian products, and movement for special officers to enforce liquor laws.

Conservation Plans

A plea for the co-operation of private and government agencies in a permanent conservation program was made by Samuel T. Dana, of the school of forestry and conservation of the University of Michigan.

In a forum discussion on present economic trends James A. Wilson, of Cincinnati, representing the American Federation of Labor, said that the country must become social-minded and realize that its security "depends upon the protection of the rights of the people, the guarantee of their freedom and the establishment of a national consciousness that justice and peace are the controlling forces in the relationship of man to man."

The regulation of abuses in American industry is in a temporary setback but a new approach will be worked out, predicted Blackwell Smith, acting general counsel of the National Recovery Administration, who said that the NRA has put back to work about 3,000,000 persons and that under it workers' pay rolls have increased much more than the cost of living.

Public Welfare

Public welfare should be administered through a state board in every state, supplemented by adequate county boards supervised by the state, declared Miss Julia K. Jaffray of New York City, in presenting her report as chairman of the public welfare department.

The first step, she said, is a survey of community resources which will give the basis of constructive planning. The New Jersey federation has developed an outline for the study of social resources which she recommended to the other states.

The application of modern business methods to the purchase of supplies by state institutions and departments would result in savings almost sufficient to cover the cost of child welfare and other welfare activities, Miss Jaffray stated.

Virtues of Pioneers

A plea for the preservation of "the virtues of the pioneers" was made by United States Senator Thomas P. Gore (D) of Oklahoma, who said that the United States had always been a land of opportunity and should continue to be.

The work of the federation for the World Court, armament reduction, an arms embargo, and abandonment of the traditional neutrality policy of the United States was described by Mrs. Laura Waples McMullen of New York City, international relations chairman. Mrs. McMullen announced that the world citizenship classes have been conducted by clubwomen with the awarding of scrolls to more than 3000 students who have finished the course.

The speaker for the department, Dr. Waldo E. Stevens of Columbia University, urged the women to show their neighbors that they are part of a national and international society governed by forces beyond their individual control and that no political leader can bring them security until they appreciate that they are part of an inter-dependent society which requires their co-operation.

War Veterans

The adoption of a more liberal government policy toward disabled war veterans was urged by Mrs. H. B. Graybill, of Spokane, Wash., chairman of the committee on war veterans.

Irreligious propaganda is being fed to American youth at the very door of the schools, said Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, of the Woman's Home Companion, in a challenge to the clubwomen to meet the needs of the day which she designated as more religion, restoration of the old-fashioned family relationship, combating Communism and Fascism and the doing away of the restlessness of unemployed youth and of unemployment and wholesale relief, which she said "are pauperizing a once sturdy and independent people."

The federation's campaign for better motion pictures was reported by Mrs. Richard M. McClure of Chicago, chairman, and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, former president of the organization and the representative of women's organizations in Hollywood, congratulated the audience in the local activities which have had their part in improving the quality of films.

Letter From Roosevelt

A telegram of congratulation was sent to United States Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York City for his work on the Federal Pure Food Law. A letter from President Roosevelt was read stating that the federation can be of great aid in achieving the goals for each citizen of "an adequate education, security for home and employment, and the opportunity to develop his capacities to the fullest possible extent."

Normandie's Decks Cleared For Longshoremen's Work

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Officials of the French Line cut deeply today into the ranks of thousands who have been swarming through the Normandie, eliminating all sightseers except invited guests so that longshoremen would be able to load the liner in time for its departure tomorrow.

Challenging the Normandie on her first eastbound crossing of the north Atlantic is the west-east record of 4 days 16 hours and 15 minutes. The mark was set by the North German Lloyd Liner Bremen, from which the Normandie easily wrested the westbound ribbon on her maiden voyage.

Committee Head

Lower © Bachrach

Mrs. Elizabeth Pigeon

Reports on Education Committee's Work to Federation

Canadian Youth Asked to Rebuild On Spiritual Basis

MONTREAL—A prayer to youth to rebuild a chaotic world on spiritual values rather than on material wealth—delivered by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and chancellor of McGill University, to the graduating classes—was broad, tolerant and inspiring.

"We, your elders, have dealt unfairly with you," declared Mr. Beatty. We did great things, materially speaking, linking the continents with ships, building railways from sea to sea, splitting matter into fragments—even to the point where it ceases to be matter and seems to be force—breaking down the bars of caste and giving the plain man the luxury of kings; but in our "madness," he confessed, "we risked all this in the hazard of war, and in a mad race for profit and pleasure." While there had been no lack of courage, energy and skill we failed in one regard: "We stressed too much the qualities of body and mind. We gave too little thought to those spiritual values by which all human progress must be weighed. The war which ended the greatest period of human progress came from our failure to control the worship of the material by loftier standards."

What is needed now, he continued, is happiness—"which is the product of the human soul—not of machines, nor of systems for the better distribution of wealth. The happiness of the world depends upon you." He admonished youth to strive for what it knows is right, and concluded by asking: "Will you believe me when I say that all the troubles of the world which you inherit could have been avoided had we thought less of wealth and more of human happiness."

Secret Donor Gives $50,000 for Museum

By the Associated Press

Pasadena, Calif., June 6

C. W. KOINER had a surprise today for Pasadena, of which he is city manager.

An unidentified man handed him a $50,000 check last night with the stipulation that it be used toward the construction of an art museum in Carmelita Gardens. He made the city manager promise never to disclose his identity.

The Gardens, now a city park, formerly comprised the grounds of the John D. Rockefeller Sr. summer home.

Mark Tercentenary Of Roger Williams

CHESTER, Penna., June 6 (AP)—The first of a series of celebrations in the Roger Williams tercentenary in memory of his banishment from Massachusetts was held June 4 by Crozer Theological Seminary, coincident with its annual commencement exercises.

Speaking of Williams's establishment of Rhode Island as the first state in the world's history granting complete liberty in religious matters, Roger Williams Straus of New York, declared:

"The ideals so vigorously promulgated by Roger Williams have become among those most deeply imbedded in the American system."

"It is said by some that economic security and democracy are incompatible, but I believe that the American people will prove that a large measure of economic security can be secured without abridging the fundamental ideals of America."

Speed and Size of Ocean Liners Fitted to Demands of Patrons

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The men who direct the transatlantic steamship lines forecast today that future ships may not greatly exceed the mighty Normandie in size or speed.

If they do not, the executives agreed, it will be because the increase is unnecessary rather than impossible.

Blended together, their views show the passenger of the future crossing the north Atlantic in one of two types of craft already well defined.

For the man who desires the best or must make haste, they predict 80,000-ton express liners like the record-breaking Normandie will span the sea in approximately four days. Two ships will suffice to handle one line's luxury traffic, for they will have the size and speed to maintain weekly sailings regardless of weather.

Economic Conditions

For the man who wants solid comfort without high cost, who is willing to spend a couple of days longer on the ocean, fleets of cabin ships will be shuttling steadily between New York and European ports. The composite picture shows them to be mostly 30,000-tonners.

Economic conditions will determine finally what the trend shall be. If bigger and faster ships can do the work of more and smaller ships—why not?

"Why not?" echoed Henri Morin de Linclays, general manager of the French Line in the United States and Canada. "It would make for economy and probably better the service to the public."

But he did not think the giant ships would obtain any monopoly.

"In our opinion," he said, "express liners will never cover the entire field of travel opportunity on the high seas."

Air travel, asserted Mr. de Linclays, is "inevitable," but instead of becoming a serious competitor "will doubtless serve greatly to stimulate all desire to travel, it will increase travel."

Plans for the Queen Mary

Cunard White Star, which is building the Queen Mary, definitely planned the ship to carry one half of the line's express passenger business.

"Economy is the prime consideration," explained H. P. Borer, the company's general passenger manager in this country.

The United States Lines, committed to the cabin type of vessel, recently announced plans to construct an improved edition of the Manhattan and Washington to maintain weekly service by the three sister ships.

Officials of Hapag-Lloyd, whose Bremen and Europa led the North Atlantic greyhounds until the Normandie stepped out, asked to be excused from comment, but a striking poster on the wall proclaimed part of the future as they are building for it.

The picture showed a Zeppelin over the sea and the legend promised a transatlantic passage in two days.

More Auto Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Motor vehicles licensed in South Carolina exceeded by 31,299 or 17.6 per cent those of the previous year, according to Ben R. Stroup, of the state highway department's motor vehicle division, who added that there were 209,773 cars and trucks registered during the year ending last April 30, compared with 178,474 during the previous 12 months.

GOLF AND OTHER SPORTS in Nova Scotia-New Brunswick

IN Canada's near-at-hand Maritime Provinces. Bright sunny days and cool ocean breezes! Reach old Yarmouth or Digby, N. S., by steamer or ferry; or St. Andrews, N. B., by train or auto. At the *Algonquin*, play the famous St. Andrews course. Swim in a sheltered, sandy-beach cove—fish—ride—play tennis.

In Nova Scotia, the *Pines Hotel*, Digby, has excellent golf, outdoor swimming-pool, boating, fishing. The *Cornwallis Inn*, Kentville, is close by Evangeline's Grand Pré.

The *Lakeside Inn* is at Yarmouth. At Halifax, is the *Lord Nelson* (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.). Rates at all hotels are low.

Rates (American plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 28-Sept. 3) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year), Single—$6. up; double—$5. up p. p. *Pines Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 9) Single $7. up; double $5.50 up p. p. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 29-Sept. 3) Single—$7. up; double—$7. per person.

Sail—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews. Ferry, Saint John—Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway meets all ships.

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Britain's Hand in Ethiopia
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Drama Relives Its Silver Years
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Mother, father, children—all unite in welcoming THE LITERARY DIGEST into the family circle. Simple in style and treatment, it meets all capacities. Versatile and world-wide in its scope, it meets all interests and tastes. Adult appreciation is matched by equally keen juvenile enjoyment.

Tuned to the world, THE DIGEST is yet suited to home needs and home ideals. It develops a healthy interest in world affairs without depreciating the value of home standards. It presents the essential news without non-essential personalities. Its artistic good taste and constructive good manners win respect and appreciation from parents who recognize the influence of reading in the development of character.

THE DIGEST for this week is no farther from your home than the nearest news-stand. Invite it in. Become acquainted with it. Introduce it to your family. It will keep faith with you as it does with "the leaders in every field."

An extension of "The Spice of Life" Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST is now being shown on the screens of leading theaters throughout the country.

You're in good company when you read

THE LITERARY DIGEST

For Readers Who Want to Do Their Own Thinking

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Ships That Fish for Cables

By Stuart Legg

HALLO! Hallo! Would you like to come with me and hear all about the post-office cable ships and the work they do to keep the tongues of Europe wagging? Join up then, for we shall have plenty to keep us busy for some time.

Here we are in the center of London, close to St. Paul's cathedral, within the walls of the Trunk Telephone Exchange, a veritable international nerve-center, for it handles all the telephone calls between England and the rest of the world, besides all the trunk calls within the British Isles. In one room there is a long switchboard, operated by girls many of whom speak several foreign languages. This is the Continental Section, where day and night the calls pass to and fro between England and Europe.

From the Continental switchboard the trunk telephone lines are led away beneath the streets of the City in stout, lead-sheathed cables, and then carried on poles above the English countryside to the coast. Here they enter water-proof, armoured cables, and are taken across the bed of the North Sea and the English Channel to the Continent, there to spread out across the face of Europe to the cities they serve.

In the Stress of Heavy Seas

Under the English Channel there are more than 120 cables. No wonder that in so complex a system faults should sometimes occur, especially where the cables are constantly subjected to the rough and dangerous usages of the sea. The failure of one cable means that others become overloaded with calls until the damage is repaired, and that is why the post office has two special ships, the Monarch and the Alert, standing by day and night, one at Woolwich and one at Dover, for any sign of trouble. When a telephone cable goes dead, the fault is instantly reported, and one of the cable-ships puts to sea to set things right again.

Once out of port, the captain is faced with the problem of discovering where the fault lies. Precious time would be wasted if he merely steamed along the cable, grappling it up here and there until he happened to locate the trouble. So the ship carries special electrical apparatus for detecting the exact position of the fault. Two metal bodies, known as electrodes and connected to a galvanometer in the ship are paid out over the stern and towed behind. Meanwhile, from the cable station on the coast, an electric current is passed out along the cable. When this current reaches the fault it leaks out and returns to the shore, partly through the seawater, and partly through the outer armouring of the cable. The electrodes, passing through the water above the cable, pick up part of the current returning through the seawater, and the difference in voltage between the electrodes is registered on the galvanometer. But when the ship is not directly above the cable, the readings sink to a minimum, and when she has passed beyond the fault they cease altogether. All this while the ship's cable signals are flying from her foremast—two red circles with a white diamond between them, indicating that she is engaged on cable work and other ships must keep well clear of her.

When the Fault Is Located

Suddenly the ship breaks into life. The warning shout of "Stand by!" is followed by the sharp ring of the engine room telegraph, and the thud of feet on the steel deck as the crew turn out to take up their stations. "Half speed!" "Stop!" and the ship slows to a gentle drift on the tide. A moment later orders ring out for the lowering of a buoy to mark the position of the fault.

Now comes the business of grappling up the cable and repairing the fault. The heavy grapnel is made fast to its hawser ready for lowering over the "sheaves"—the cable runway at the bows of the ship. Different types are required for different sea-bottoms. On the sandy bed of the Dover Strait a "Spearpoint" is used resembling an enormous fishhook with five prongs barbed at the tips.

Now the ship is silent again while the grapnel is dragging for the cable, and the crew stands ready at their stations, their eyes fixed on the Chief Officer who is sitting on the grapnel hawser, jerking violently up and down as the grapnel moves along the seabed. He looks extremely uncomfortable, but he can tell in a moment from the "feel" of the hawser when the grapnel has hooked its quarry. Twenty minutes pass. Forty. Sometimes several hours.

A Delicate Task

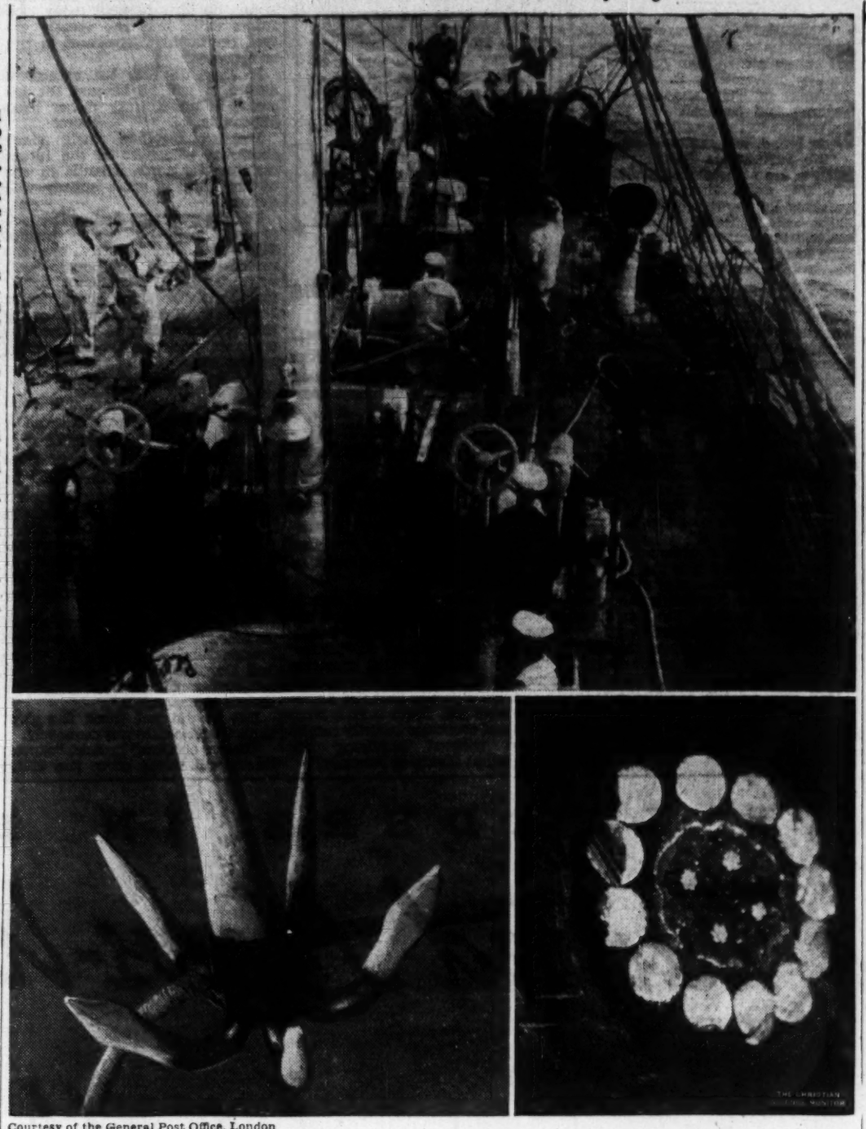
Suddenly the Chief Officer jumps clear of the hawser. A whistle shrills out, and the winches begin to revolve. Foot by foot the hawser comes in over the sheaves; then, slowly, the grapnel breaks surface with the cable hooked across it.

The strain is intense; one false move and the hawser snaps, the cable disappears, and the grapnel is gone forever. Inch by inch, as though playing a huge fish, the winches haul the grapnel up until the cable is just below the sheaves.

Quickly it is made fast with chains on each side of the bows, and is sawn through, the faulty end being hauled in while a seaman stands by with a spade to scrape off the marine growth which accumulated on the armoring. Once a small octopus appeared, clinging desperately to the cable, and had to be shoveled back into the sea! Then comes a few feet of twisted wire—the fault itself.

Now the Cable Foreman starts his repairs. Off come the protective sheathings, first the outer armoring wires, then a lapping of jute yarn, the brass tape, then paper-felt tape. Finally, the core of the cable is revealed, with the delicate conductors running through the middle, like any roadside telephone wires. If the damage covers only a short length of the cable, it is simply cut out, and the two ends jointed: if a long section is affected the operation is more complex, for a new length of cable must be spliced in. At this stage it is handed over to the Jointer. His job is the splicing of the cable, and he works in a little tent erected on deck, so that the wind shall not disturb his delicate operations. Many cables round the British Isles bear evidence of the neatness and precision of his work. The joints made, the cable is tested to insure that the trouble has been cured. Then the sheathings are rewound over the core, and galvanized iron wire lappings are served over the splice to give added strength. A final serving of spun-yarn, and the job is done.

By the time the ship has recovered her buoy the mended cable beneath her is alive again with the voices of Europe.



Courtesy of the General Post Office, London

Upper—Scene on the Fo'castle When the Cable Comes on Board—the Winch Controls Are in the Foreground. Lower Left—The "Spearpoint" Grapnel Bringing the Cable to the Surface. Right—Section of a Submarine Cable; the Four Spots Within the Circle Are the Conductors

Comedy in Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Chasing Yesterday—This is an agreeable light mystery comedy about a book hunter who comes across a page from a volume for which he has long searched. The clue enables him to free the daughter of a sweetheart of long ago from a disagreeable guardian. The picture is based on a story by Anatole France. O. P. Heggie, Anne Shirley and Helen Westley have prominent parts.

The Cowboy Millionaire—This film is the sort of western picture that would bring back a popular type of entertainment if all of them were as well done as this mixture of light comedy, romance and many scenes in the open. George O'Brien does a lot of good writing and there is a lively dash of melodrama for a finish.

Dinky—This picture is drama with strong juvenile interest in its story of a boy who finds refuge in an orphan asylum when snobbery forces him out of a military school. All comes out right by the time he leads his football team to victory. Jackie Cooper, Mary Astor and Roger Pryor have the leading roles in a cast containing many boys.

Doubting Thomas—Will Rogers portrays the humorous role of a husband in this picture who is distressed for a time because his wife gets stagestruck. Many comical mishaps occur at the little theater performance and Mr. Rogers displays a newly acquired talent for crooning. The company includes Billie Burke, Alison Skipworth and Frances Grant.

Our Little Girl—Shirley Temple plays a youngster who brings about a reconciliation of her estranged parents in this film. There are many pleasant incidents, including a trip to the circus. The players include Joel McCrea, Rosemary Ames, Lyle Talbot, besides Jack Donohue, the dancer, and Poodles Hanneford, the riding clown.

The Stamp Corner

Organizing Your Stamp Collection

By Frank L. Wilson

THE great charm in stamp collecting today lies in its unlimited scope of interest and the diversity of its possibilities, allowing one's tastes to wander at will and still maintain to a vast degree the romance and artistry which surrounds the hobby.

No longer is stamp collecting a one-thought or single-track pastime—it has broadened and widened until today its scope is legion. It provides a pastime for leisure moments that enlists millions in its support, arousing the enthusiasm of the youth of eight as well as of eighty. It provides a haven and a relaxation from business and financial problems and a science capable of intriguing the greatest of human talents. It provides a business that requires the investment of millions of dollars and the study of financiers.

The starting point of stamp collecting is essentially the obtaining of a few stamps and the necessary equipment to properly handle and take care of them. There are no set rules as to this, it is rather a matter of preference or choice. Economy and usefulness, however, should be the guiding factors in acquiring the equipment.

Choosing an Album

An album should be your first thought. Stamp albums are of two general classes—the printed album and the blank album. The printed albums come in a variety of styles and sizes that fit any purse. These printed albums provide ruled spaces for the stamps and the countries are arranged in alphabetical order with numerous illustrations of the stamps. These may be had from the small paper-covered album costing some 20 cents, up to the complete deluxe loose-leaf editions of several volumes costing many dollars. For one just beginning the collecting of stamps the less expensive album is heartily recommended.

The better grade medium-priced printed album is best and well worth its cost. It presents a neatness of arrangement and tends toward an accuracy in locating the proper place for each stamp. It is the best individual help that a beginner can have. "The "International Junior Album," costing $3 presents a model arrangement of stamps on its pages and provides spaces for 27,000 stamps and contains over 6000 illustrations. The "Modern Album" costing $1 provides space for 12,000 stamps and contains over 5000 illustrations. The "World Wide Album" at the same price is a bit different. On the left-hand page is given information about the country, its currency, rulers, and illustrations of the stamps, and on the right-hand page space is provided to arrange the stamps as one chooses. This album is semiblank with quadrilled pages. There are many other general albums and your dealer will be glad to explain their merits to you.

For those who wish to collect various special countries or groups of countries, such as British Colonies, Latin America, airmail stamps, etc., there are special printed albums of almost every type. Likewise for those wishing to confine their collecting to the stamps of the United States there are printed albums from the regular complete issues to the highly specialized types of collecting commemorative issues, revenues, precancels, etc.

The blank album is mainly for those collectors who wish to collect certain items or who wish to specialize in certain countries or types of stamps. Most of the blank albums are of the loose-leaf type and these albums come in a variety of bindings, the pages being either blank or preferably quadrilled with faint grayish lines, evenly spaced. An inexpensive blank album for the beginner may be procured from the five-and-ten or from a local stationer. This album is a three-ring binder with a filler of heavy white blank paper of letter size, 8½ by 11 inches. A filler of co-ordinate paper may also be procured if desired.

In the Caribbean Sea, just south of Cuba and slightly north of west from the island of Jamaica, lies a group of three islands, Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, composing the Cayman Islands Colony. Cayman Islands Colony was formerly a dependency of Jamaica, but now it has its own administration as a British colony. The islands were first discovered by Columbus, who named them Tortugas from the turtles with which the surrounding seas abound. The islands were never occupied by the Spanish and were colonized from Jamaica by the British.

Cayman Islands Stamps

Recently, a set of 12 stamps in beautiful design and color were issued, setting forth views and products of the islands. Each stamp shows a profile medallion of King George V in addition to the design. The ½d. and 3d. show a map of the islands. The ½d., 2d. and 1s. show a "cat boat" under full sail. The "cat boat" is about 30 feet in length and of wide beam, rigged with a large fore and aft mainsail set on a boom and gaff, and having the mast stepped as far forward as possible. They are easily managed by one person and are very popular. They usually draw but little water and depend on a centerboard to prevent their making leeward. The 1d. and 2s. stamps show a sea view with booby birds in the foreground. These booby birds are a type or species of gannets—the word booby meaning fool birds (Portuguese bobo-fool), the name being applied for their stupidity in alighting on ships and allowing themselves to be taken easily with the hand. The 2½d., 6d. and 5s. show a beach scene with several of the "Hawksbill Turtles" sunning themselves. These turtles are carnivorous sea turtles and named from the shape of their bills which are formidable weapons. The flesh is not good for eating but their eggs are sweet. Their special value is the plates forming the shell which overlap each other and furnish the turtle shell of commerce. The 1½d. and 10s. stamps give a view of the coconut trees and in separate ovals conch shells are shown. Coconuts are grown in large quantities on the two smaller islands and form one of the main exports. The conch shells are rose-lined strombs of large size and which abound in the West Indies and among the Florida reefs. Shiploads of these shells are sent out each year to be ground up for porcelain and for use as ornaments.

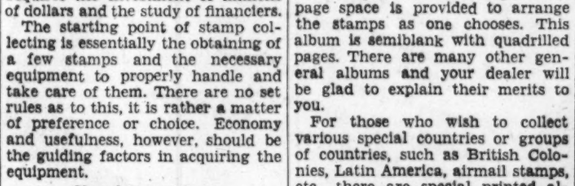
To Dogwood

Set your candles flaming, Spring,
white and pink and red.

Let them burn day and night
with a soft glowing light,
then blow them out
with a windy shout
and a wish that the summer be long;
and the rains discreet,
the nights dew-blenched
with starlight drenched,
and the slow wind singing a gentle song.

Wish on your bright candles, Spring,
white and pink and red.

—ELIZABETH YATES



The Indians Came

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Our story opened on a fine August morning of the year 1689, when Seth Hubbard, on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. When the intruders took to the woods again, they carried off Mrs. Snow, a neighbor of the Hubbards, her four-year-old daughter Persis, Seth, and quantities of the Snows' food, clothes and household articles. John Hammond, who came after them in an attempt to rescue the prisoners, was captured, too. The party traveled in canoes to an Indian village on the Penobscot River. There Seth and Bedagi attended a meeting in the great lodge where the Indian braves were dancing and playing games.

Chapter Six

FROM time to time a prisoner would be singled out, given a tomahawk and ordered to dance about the ring singing the prisoner's song while their captors joined them, dancing and mocking them.

Another ring surrounded Seth. He looked from face to face and watched as one of them put his hat into his hands and they began throwing straws into it preparatory to some strange game. But what that game was to have been, Seth never learned.

Just then, from the circle watching at the walls of the great lodge, an old woman and a girl of about his own age detached themselves, carrying between them a bag of hominy which they laid on the ground near where he was standing, and then taking him by each hand, they led him out of the circle. The faces of the squaw and of the girl were expressionless. He thought that they had bought him and wondered what they would do with him.

"Bedagi," he called despairingly.

Bedagi appeared at his side, his eyes twinkling.

The girl leaned over and patted Seth's hand, smiling at him, and there was nothing cruel in her smile. With a great sigh of relief, Seth allowed himself to be led outside.

He had been too perturbed on entering to notice the night, but now he saw that the moon had risen almost full and that the whole landscape seemed to lie in candlelight; only the shadow at his feet was clear and black. Most of the wigwams were empty, but in one he had a glimpse of John Hammond eating calmly by the fire, with an air of making himself very much at home. The old woman and the girl did not stop, however, at any of the lodges, but passed along the edge of a corn field and through some trees to a log house standing overlooking the river. They knocked at the door until a squaw, dressed like a white woman, but with moccasins on her feet, appeared and let them in. While the women and girl were talking and laughing, Seth looked about the room.

There was a pile of skins in one corner of the room and Seth was sure that this was the French trader's cabin and that the woman was the French trader's wife, who went quietly about making them comfortable, bringing them cakes of maple sugar and milk in the usual wooden bowls, the first milk Seth had tasted since the night poor Jenny had wandered once too often into the swamp. At the first taste, an overwhelming feeling of homesickness seized him by the throat. He could almost imagine himself at home on the stool by his own fire, and he put down the bowl, unable to drink any more for a little.

Soon the trader, having sold the Indians a keg of brandy for beaver skins, returned home, showing no surprise at finding strangers in his cabin. He spoke a little English.

In the Cornfields

The days that followed were busy ones for the squaws and captives. They set great kettles at the edge of the cornfields and kept fires burning under them all day long, while they boiled the ears of corn until the kernels were hard. Seth was busy bringing piles of wood for the fires; when he was not doing that, he was stripping back the green husks from the ears, or helping the squaws slit the bark from the elm trees to be used as trays on which to dry the kernels, which they scraped from the ears with clamshells. After the first half day, he did not have John Hammond to help him, for the big man made very merry in the cornfield, by his pretended clumsiness upsetting a kettle filled with ears into the fire, and tripping over the trays covered with the small precious kernels. The squaws went in a body for Natanis, who came lowering, with Squint Eye at his elbow.

"This is squaw's work," said John Hammond grandly. "I am a man."

And in spite of Squint Eye's objections, John Hammond was allowed to leave the cornfield, and every day grew more important in the eyes of the chiefs.

But Seth well knew that he was too young to be taken seriously. If he had tried to cut his cloth by John Hammond's, he would only have had a beating for it from Bedagi. And besides that, he really liked the work, for unconsciously it seemed like home to be getting in a harvest and storing it. The little kernels, they told him, would last for years and when they were boiled they would turn sweet and as large as they had been on the ear. He often worked near Keoka, the girl who had helped him. She taught him the Indian names of things, and he taught her the English, which she was very quick to learn, pronouncing her words swiftly and clearly with a slight singsong.

The Harvest Feast

When all the corn had been dried and part of it put in the Indian barns (as the English called the holes in the ground lined with bark in which it was buried) and part of it put aside for each family to take with it during the winter's wanderings, a feast was given. Seth felt very strongly about the Indians' wastefulness with food, inviting all their friends in and gorging on whatever they had; and in the winter when food was so uncertain and life so precarious, he was to feel even more strongly about this custom. But a feast now at the end of harvest seemed natural to him, like the Thanksgiving days he had always known. All night long the women were busy pounding corn, and venison, corn and beans were bubbling together in pots. A crier went out calling:

"Kuh menscoorebah!"—"I come to conduct you to a feast!" at each door, and the man within answered, asking if he were to bring a knife or a spoon in his dish?

"Both," said the crier each time, and soon the braves were assembled.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

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This Small Ship

HE LOOKED at me with a remote twinkle in his faded blue eyes.

"Now how many ropes would you say a ship had?"

And, as I pondered the question, I considered his work and its complexity. There must be many ropes to a ship; but, when I ventured, "Perhaps two hundred?" he chuckled and the wrinkles deepened about his eyes.

"Seven," he said, and ticked them off. "There's the bell rope. The bucket rope. The wheel rope. And there's the foot rope and the yard rope, the bolt rope and the man rope. And that's all. The rest are sheets and lifts, lines and braces. I always," he said in mild complacency, "catch 'em on that one."

So I was caught, and I laughed with him over it. And Joel went back to his work. On all the small intricacy of spars and rigging the sunlight came through the high basement window, filtered through the pattern of fresh lilac leaves quivering in the wind of May. And while slowly and patiently, with incredible delicacy, his stiff fingers worked among the spars of this ship model, the lilac shadows were those of clouds over the white sails, the curled shavings on the bench were waves combing before a tops'l breeze; and almost, as one looked, one caught the good salt smell of the sea and heard the wind's fingers thrumming the dark harp of cordage.

* * *

ALL WINTER LONG he has worked on this, and now it nears completion. There was first the hull, a rough block taking on shape and sweet lines, being fitted with deck houses and hatches, a capstan and pump. Then masts and tops and spars grew slowly under his hands. Bewildering was the rigging, the intricate weaving of fore and backstays, of lifts and braces. Then he carved and shaped sails from clear, close-grained pine, rounded and smoothed them to paper thinness. Now, under the golden May sun, all these were in their proper places—and Joel, this kindly old chap with white hair and trimmed white mustache, was so proud of her, under his calmness!

There is about him that sweet simplicity that is common to our Jaalam old folks. His eyes are steady and candid; they have seen much. Somewhat bent, a brown and weathered hat pulled down firmly over grizzled eyebrows, he always carries something as he trudges through the Square—a bulging umbrella, a basket with odds and ends, a rake, or, in icy weather, a rubber-tipped cane with a huge bone handle. These are, perhaps, the badge and pledge of his being bound toward duty; they give his hands something to do. There, perhaps, may be the reason for this ship model. It keeps these hands of his busy.

But they are busy enough, without that. His small place, off Lafayette Street, is trim; his garden is weedless and his trees neat. And he is, besides, janitor of the library; that he keeps shipshape, with crystal windows and no dust on the books; even this basement, his shipyard, is spotless. Those hands of his find business enough. Beyond that there must be a reason.

* * *

THAT REASON, IT SEEMS, is this: Joel has something to say, and this is his way of saying it. And, as I watched, I wondered what this might be.

Something of his story I know. He comes from the eastward, from a land as legendary and strange to us inland dwellers as Tir nan Og and Atlantis. At the ripe age of twelve he went to sea, was four times shipwrecked, sailed voyages to Levantine and Baltic ports, to Buenos Ayres and Callao, never rose above an A. B., and, at last, came ashore. So runs the brief chronicle. Ordinary? Of course. You signed on and sailed; you stood watch and your trick at the wheel; you came in past green islands to wharves. Here, amid the flat harbor smells, the rumble of drays over cobbles, the ship discharged and took on cargo. Then you sailed home. It was prosaic, ordinary, this life of his; there were certain passages—going ashore on Monhegan in a snowy northeaster, taking to the boats off Hatteras—that were perhaps of note, things to chuckle over and tell. But in all of it, there was nothing to set down permanently.

Nor is the model itself what he wishes to say. In it, to be sure, is that delight that lives in small things. Here is craftsmanship; in all this cunning joining of wood and metal and cordage there is skill; one wonders at the small perfection of carved figurehead and blocks, of pinrails and gratings. Much of the child dwells in all of us; here is something to be held in the hand, reduced to understandable terms. I know that in Joel's thought there is something of this. But that is not all.

* * *

FOR THIS SMALL ship, with its green hull and white sails and varnished spars, holds more than that. And as I watched this old seafaring man, the sunlight touching his white head as he bent over his work, it seemed that here was the symbol of a lost tradition, of a vanished frontier. No longer are the dark masts and slender spars of the square-riggers a forest along the wharves, their tiering sails sunset clouds against the blue. That long chapter has ended in Joel's time, so that he is by way of being an anachronism in this day of ours. With the sea-bronzed men who brought clippers and Indiamen home across the rolling green fields, with those who sailed and sang with Drake, even with the dark, slim men of Carthage and the bright-beards of Earl Thorkil and Eric of the Longships, Joel would be at home. One glance at that steady, carved face, the hooded blue eyes, the hands shaped by fisting sails, and they move close and make place for him. He knows what they knew. But with us he is somewhat strange and apart. We cannot know. Something vital, something implicit in his tradition has gone from us.

It seemed that I had it there. That vital essence, I thought, was the sense of wonder, of high romance, of adventure. We know so much, now; it is all charted, all set down. We still run into Rio past the Sugar Loaf, still drop anchor off white Genoa; but it is all ordered and prosaic, middle-aged and mathematical, an affair of B. T. U.'s and wireless. No longer do strange islands lift blue where the chart shows open sea; we have so many facts now, and no illusions. It is all tabulated and set down, and there are no more magnificent speculations. We wondered, sometimes, if the bargain was worth while, whether we have, after all, but exchanged one illusion for another and failed to profit by the trade. But then I wondered, as I watched Joel's fingers, seemingly clumsy but so precisely accurate in their delicate work, whether we had made an exchange.

* * *

FOR ONE LOOKED at this work of his, and the imagination stirred. And one knew that there were still the slow brown and the quick bright rivers coming down through green plains from the high blue hills; and there are still the towns and cities, the docks and wharves clustered at their mouths. There are still the harbors, and the mewing calls of wheeling gulls, the queer small boats with their slow chuck of rowlocks, the brown men with dull gold earrings swinging, the black stevedores with their high, quavering singing, their backs a ripple of carved and oiled ebony. That you knew. Then you sailed, and off the harbor mouth the jibboom lifted to the first long swells, and you met the wind. The town, the wharves, the harbor were child's toys; the hills crumpled and dwindled to blue vapor, were whisked away. All the world was a toy for children, fashioned for their playtime, their admiration. But here were the unchanged, the furrowed green fields; here was the wind, the sun, the long sea. And all that was unchanged still; lingering here, caught somehow by Joel's slow and patient fingers, dim as the faint scent of old sandalwood, remote as the last whispered echo of an old tune, was still romance, was still that essence of high adventure. Here, you knew, was all that was beyond all horizons, all the strange, the unknown that would ever be strange and unknown. The long chapter of sailing ships ended, became a memory of old men; but this persisted, unchanged. And that, I thought, was what Joel had to say.

* * *

I COULDN'T, OF COURSE, ask him. But there was a question I could ask.

"Who's she for, Joel?"

"Young grandson of mine. I make one for all the boys. Something to remember their granddad by, to look at when they're growed."

I wondered, quite casually, if any of his grandsons would go to sea. He looked at me, looked back at his work. A secret smile crinkled about the faded blue eyes.

"Maybe," he admitted slowly.

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Brogi, Florence

OLD HOUSES, *by Beppe Guzzi*

THIS painting, entitled "Old Houses," is by the Tuscan artist, Beppe Guzzi. It was shown at a recent large exhibition in Florence where the work of the leading painters, sculptors, and black-and-white artists of Tuscany was assembled.

In this picture Beppe Guzzi, with simple means, produces a composition of some interest; he invests with romantic charm a scene restricted and composed of the most ordinary elements—several angular, partly visible buildings, a tree in the center, a limited glimpse of road.

Yet the way in which the various planes are treated, the gaunt pallid walls of the old high houses in the foreground, the interplay of strong light and shade, produce a vigorous and interesting whole; they prove the artist to possess a fresh outlook, capable of perceiving values and a kind of dramatic quality in ordinary form and subject, and a skilled brush for the presentation of what he has seen. One fairly blinks in the blazing sunlight which falls across the intensity of blues and greens and whites.

Uncompromising Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE statements that "no man can serve two masters" and that "ye cannot serve God and mammon" (Matthew 6:24) are familiar to students of the New Testament. These words of Christ Jesus have been quoted times without number to point out the necessity for abstaining from fleshly lusts. For centuries Christians have striven to serve God by giving Him of their best material possessions. Rich and beautiful temples have been erected in His name; many devout men and women have abandoned all they cherished in this world, secluding themselves in monasteries, mortifying their bodies by fasting and long prayers,—all pointing to the fact that humanity's aspirations were reaching out for a spiritual and satisfying religion.

Marvelous achievements, expressed in countless charitable institutions, improved social and educational systems, have originated within those orders of worship which accepted as a kindly guiding light the ideal of brotherhood set forth by the Nazarene Teacher. And still today we may hear reiterated the disappointed cry of the prophet Jeremiah (8:22): "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there? why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"

The weary world, torn between creeds, dogmas, and systems which cannot give a satisfactory solution for human want and woe, looks around well-nigh hopelessly. To this suffering world come tenderly the words of promise "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need," to be found on page 494 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

The "leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal," points to the spiritual leaven, or Christian Science, which Mrs. Eddy discovered and lovingly and humbly gave to humanity. This Science reassures the sufferer, heals the sick, and reforms the sinner, because it is uncompromising with error. "No man can serve two masters," in the illumining explanation of Christian Science simply means that God is All, and that therefore mammon—matter, or the devil (evil)—is nothing. Men indeed cannot serve two masters—God and mammon—if they are instructed in this marvelous Science to know that because God is good and All, mammon is evil and nothing. Mammon is only the supposititious opposite of good.

Christian Science does not take away the human expression of charity, but transforms it into spiritual service. True charity is not merely care for a sick body, but is the healing of the false beliefs which picture themselves as a sick body. It is not seclusion in a special place, nor fasting, but the destruction of impurity in thought and deed wherever it may seem to be expressed; it is not long and wordy prayers, but an earnest striving to build up a better Christian character; it is not deprivation of human possessions, but the joyous acknowledgment of the fact that man, being the son of God, good, is entitled to, and has, abundance of good. In the words of Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 101): "The scientific sense of being which establishes harmony, enters into no compromise with finiteness and feebleness. It undermines the foundations of mortality, of physical law, breaks their chains, and sets the captive free, opening the doors for them that are bound."

Since the days when our Master conveyed God's commandments to men, it was not understood that his words implied definite Science, the Science of God, until Mrs. Eddy in her deep spiritual vision received and gave the uncompromising Word of Truth. Let us remember that, "Christian Science makes no compromise with evil, sin, wrong, or imperfection, but maintains the perfect standard of truth and righteousness and joy" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 41).

When in the course of our experience a decision has to be made and the attending circumstances would suggest a sense of insecurity and even danger in connection with following the way Spiritward, then it is time to remember that compromise with such erroneous suggestions would not save us from difficulties, but would only postpone the hour of our victory over them. When such times come, students of Christian Science, faithful to its teachings, can wisely discriminate between that which they know to be a positive reliance on the unseen facts of being and the negative compliance with mass beliefs of materiality. They can stand courageously in the service of the Master and trust themselves to God's almighty protection. However hard the experience may seem to be, the reward of a faithful, uncompromising position is unfailing. A compromise presupposes a bargain, and it can never become effective without some concessions on either part in order to reach an agreement. But Christian Science reminds us ever of the words of St. Paul: "What concord hath Christ with Belial? . . . And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols?" (II Corinthians 6:15). The understanding of Truth enables us to serve whole-heartedly the one, infinite God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

ИСТИНА, НЕ ДОПУСКАЮЩАЯ УСТУПОК

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ИЗУЧАЮЩИЕ Новый Завет знакомы со следующими двумя утверждениями: "Никто не может служить двум господам" и "Не можете служить Богу и маммоне" (Матфея 6:24). Эти слова Христа Иисуса постоянно приводятся с целью указать на необходимость воздержания от вожделений плоти. В течении веков Христиане старались служить Богу, отдавая Ему из своих материальных владений все, что у них было лучшего. Богатые и прекрасные Храмы воздвигались во имя Его. Много благочестивых мужчин и женщин покидали все, что для них было дорого на этом свете и удалялись в монастыри, умерщвляя плоть свою постом и долгими молитвами. И все это указывало на тот факт, что человечество влечет к религии духовной и дающей удовлетворение.

В пределах тех форм религий, которые признали своим руководящим светом милосердный идеал братства, выдвинутый Учителем из Назарета, возникли и свершились прекрасные начинания, нашедшие свое выражение в бесчисленных благотворительных учреждениях и в изменяющихся к лучшему социальных и педагогических системах. Но вопреки на все это, не умолкая звучит вопль разочарования пророка Иеремии (8:22): "Разве нет бальзама в Галааде? Разве нет там врача? Отчего-же нет исцеления дочери народа моего?"

Истомленный мир, мечущийся между всевозможными верованиями, догматами и системами, не способными найти выход на неразрешенного вопроса о нужде и горе, истомленный мир в почти безнадежном унынии озирается кругом. Тихо и нежно звучат для страждущего мира слова обещания: "Божественная Любовь всегда шла и будет идти на встречу всем человеческим нуждам." Слова эти находятся на странице 494 книги текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мэри Бэкер Эдди.

Закваска которую женщина, взяв, положила "в три меры муки," говорит о духовной закваске, или Христианской Науке, которую Mrs. Эдди раскрыла и в любовном смирении даровала человечеству. Наука эта успокаивает страдальца, исцеляет больного, и исправляет грешника, потому что она не делает никаких уступок заблуждению. "Никто не может служить двум господам." В ясном толковании Христианской Науки простой смысл этих слов тот, что Бог есть Все, и что поэтому маммона—материя или дьявол (зло)—есть ничто. Не может человек служить двум господам, Богу и маммоне, не может он этого делать, если он знает, благодаря этой чудесной Науке, что маммона есть зло и ничто, потому что Бог есть добро и Все. Маммона есть лишь предполагаемая противоположность добра.

Христианская Наука совсем не отвергает человеческих форм милосердия, но превращает его в духовное служение. Истинное милосердие не есть одна лишь забота о немощном теле, а также и исцеление от ложных верований, которые дают нам образ больного тела. Истинное милосердие—не уход куда нибудь и не пост, а уничтожение нечистоты в мыслях наших и поступках, где-бы и в чем-бы это не проявлялось. Истинное милосердие не выражается в долгих словесных молитвах, а в искреннем стремлении к совершенствованию христианского характера. И, наконец, истинное милосердие не есть отказ от нашего имущества, а радостное признание факта, что человек, будучи сыном Бога, добра, имеет право и пользуется всем обилием добра. Как говорит Mrs. Эдди: (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 101) "Научный смысл бытия, устанавливающий гармонию, не идет ни на какие уступки по отношению к конечному и бессильному. Он подкапывается под фундамент смертности и законов физики; разрывает их цепи и выпускает пленников на свободу, раскрывая двери заключенным."

С тех пор, как наш Учитель передал Божий завет людям, никто не понимал, что в словах его заключается определенная Наука, Наука Бога. Но Мэри Бакер Эдди было дано, благодаря ее глубокому духовному прозрению, получить и передать человечеству Слово неопровержимой Истины, Истины не допускающей уступок. Будем помнить, что "Христианская Наука не входит ни в какие соглашения со злом, грехом, несправедливостью, или несовершенством, а высоко держит совершеное знамя истины, праведности и радости" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, стр. 41).

Когда нам приходится в течении нашей жизни принимать какое нибудь решение и когда замешанные в этом обстоятельства пытаются вызвать в нас чувство неуверенности или даже опасности в связи с нашим продвижением вперед в направлении Духа, тогда-то и наступает момент, когда мы должны твердо помнить, что малейшее соглашение с подобными ложными наущениями не только не спасет нас от затруднений, но лишь отстрочит час нашей победы над ними. Когда такой момент наступает, изучающие Христианскую Науку, верные ее наставлениям, сумеют мудро разобраться в том, что они считают положительным упованием на невидимые факты бытия и в том, что является лишь уступкой массовым верованиям в материальность. Они будут мужественно стоять на посту служения Учителю и полностью полагаться на всемогущую защиту Бога. Каким-бы суровым не представлялось переживание, стойкое неуступчивое отношение неминуемо получает свою награду. Соглашение предполагает сделку, которая никогда не может состояться без некоторых взаимных уступок с целью достигнуть соглашения. Христианская Наука постоянно напоминает нам о словах Святого Павла: "Какое соглашение между Христом и Велиаром? Или какое соучастие верного с неверным?" (Второе Послание к Коринфянам 6:15). Постижение Истины дает нам возможность служить всем сердцем единому, бесконечному Богу.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

World of the Argentine Pampas

ON EVERY side the great plain stretches to the far horizon, level as the surface of a South Sea lagoon at sunset and as tranquil. Silent as the Steppes when twilight falls, it seems unconcerned with time or with man. And the complete circle of the horizon is like the bounds of the world itself as the reddening of the sky, whence the sun has already fled, defines it the more sharply.

From out the far distance on the one hand, and into it on the other, leads a double line of steel. It is as undeviating as the railway across the Australian desert and it brings the concerns of men into a world not less remote, the world of the pampas of the Argentine.

For this is a world, though now at sunset you see little of its life. Yet over these far-reaching fertile plains roam cattle and horses and sheep in their tens of thousands, feeding contentedly in a nature-favored land that knows neither cold nor drought. But, as the infrequent trains bring their clamor into this land, whose days are full of calm and whose nights know only sweet repose, the life that is here seems to flee the encroacher and to fade into yonder measureless distance.

And yet sometimes, as the dusk settles over the pampas, you may see them feeding or standing silent, as it seems in a sort of reflection, there in the closing day, silhouetted in black specks against the reddening southern sky. An occasional horseman, a smooth-riding *gaucho* of the Argentine plains, may likewise be discerned, his horse cantering easily homeward to one of the far-set outstations of the great *estancia*.

At long intervals there is a water-tank, to refresh the locomotive which is capably drawing this long Argentine train through a rich but unexploited land. About it there are three or four houses, perhaps a country store. Yet it is "town" to the scattered folk of the lonely pampas; and now at sundown they are gathered here, some of them come, perhaps, a score of miles on horseback. They regard the train, with its sleeping-cars, its brightly-lighted restaurant and its luxurious "Pullmans," with interest but without envy.

The train settles down for its long run through the night to the great capital of the Argentine, world-city magnificent. The stretch of the plain is now barely discernible, as the red glow fades from the west and night spreads a soft cover over the silent, solitary land and its far-scattered life. Now and then a distant speck of light is discovered far away upon the horizon, perhaps the tiny night fire of the *gaucho* before the lonely hut whence he keeps careful watch over the grazing animals entrusted to him. But nothing disturbs them here, neither wild beast nor want of water nor tempest, and the cowboy's task is easy. He contemplates the lights of the distant train, as it flies across the plains toward the city and the world, to disappear where the last red-gold reminder of the sunset is fading. But he knows no craving to be one of its hasting passengers. He is satisfied with the life of the open pampas.

M. T. G.

Two Poets Meet—One Being Very Young

TO RYDAL MOUNT, one day in 1849, had come a lady with a puny red-haired lad of twelve. It was not to admire the beauty of the Lakes or the woods and mountains of the region which always attracted visitors, but to see William Wordsworth, the Poet Laureate. A strange pilgrimage for a lady and a boy, visiting a household three of whose members were old, old people. But Lady Jane Swinburne was no usual fond mother, and her son Algernon Charles no ordinary boy. He was already well acquainted with the Laureate's poetry, and, moreover, had ambitions of his own. So to the old house the two made their way, Lady Jane understanding well the agitation that brought the boy's hand to flutter in her own and stiffened with manly resolve his narrow, sloping, too-girlish shoulders. . . .

Wordsworth received Lady Jane and little Algernon. Whether he was flattered by so young a visitor whose head had already been touched by the light of his poetry, we do not know. But, after Lady Jane had spoken, he said with truth that there was nothing in his works that could do the boy harm, and that there were some things that might do him good. . . .

When Algernon was not with his grandfather amid the patrician refinements of Capheaton, he stayed with his parents at East Dene in the Isle of Wight. He was seldom with his father, the Admiral, for the good man, Britishly abhorrent of anything hinting even vaguely of effeminacy, avoided the salon where his daughters played endless sonatas, and sought refuge in his garden workshop, contriving all kinds of ingenious mechanical marvels in hours of solitary bliss. Algernon shared little with him but a love of the sea and the color of his hair—perhaps, too, an intolerance for music that came out of instruments. When Lady Jane was not chanting to him out of French and Italian poets in her cadenced drawl, he was usually roaming about outdoors, where the variety of landscape, now sloping into meadowland, now menacing with cliffs, carried him far from the pianoforte virtuosity of his sisters.

Early in life he had begun to look upon himself as an elemental portent, one with speed and fire, air and moving water, whether the dark depths of the northern ocean or the gentler southern sea. As he watched the rhythm of the gulls, hurried by the wind over the endless waves, he envied them their flight until, his own light body stripped of clothes, he came closer to the sea than any halcyon, sank himself wholly in it, embraced and repelled, returning at last to the shore exhausted but triumphant. Another thing he loved—the shrieking impetus of the wind whipping his face, blowing his hair till it stung at the roots, flapping his clothes like useless wings. And then he wished that like a sea mew he could fly.

Once, after Eton, he set out secretly from his parents, who would have forbidden it, to scale a cliff no one had dared attempt before him. Like a creature of the scaurs, he clung with feet and hands to the jagged rock, finding foothold where the fearful crowd below could see none, swaying, teetering, but bravely clutching on, till, with a cry shrill as an eaglet's, he proclaimed his victory. When Lady Jane was told of it, she thrilled with fear, clasping silently to her breast that strange, elfin thing who was somehow her son—so puny, so girlish, and yet so brave.—FRANCES WINWAR, in "Poor Splendid Wings." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

June's Invitations

BUT June is full of invitations sweet,
Forth from the chimney's yawn and thrice-read tomes
To leisurely delights and sauntering thoughts
That brook no ceiling narrower than the blue.
The cherry, drest for bridal, at my pane
Brushes, then listens, *Will he come?* The bee,
All dusty as a miller, takes his toll
Of powdery gold and grumbles. What a day
To sun me and do nothing! Nay, I think
Merely to bask and ripen is sometimes
The student's wiser business: . . .
Hush! 't is he!
My oriole, my glance of summer fire,
Is come at last, and, ever on the watch,
Twitches the packthread I had lightly wound
About the bough to help his housekeeping,—
Twitches and scouts by turns, blessing his luck,
Yet fearing me who laid it in his way,
Nor, more than wiser we in our affairs,
Divines the providence that hides and helps.
Heave, ho! heave, ho! he whistles as the twine
Slackens its hold; *once more, now!* and a flash
Lightens across the sunlight to the elm
Where his mate dangles at her cup of felt.
Nor all his booty is the thread; he trails
My loosened thought with it along the air,
And I must follow, would I ever find
The inward rhyme to all this wealth of life.

—From "Under the Willows," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .... $9.00 Three months ... $2.25
Six Months .... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Stock Market Trading in Smaller Volume and Prices Irregular

Market Traders Are Inclined To Step Cautiously

By Forrest Price

A cautious lot of traders.

Stocks today moved gingerly along—both up and down.

Profit-taking was in evidence.

Volume dwindled as signs of reaction appeared.

Total sales approximated 700,000 shares.

Passing of the Toledo Edison strike was an encouraging piece of news. Also there was less disturbing talk regarding the NRA.

However, it was felt that with a rather comfortable advance in stock prices this week it was time for a technical setback at least.

This made for caution on part of traders, many of whom assumed a sideline position. The closing was fairly steady.

The silver mining issues again came forward. U. S. Smelting was up nearly 3 points at one time. Cerro de Pasco advanced more than 2 points. Silver King and American Smelting also were wanted at higher prices.

Fairly good gains were made by du Pont, Evans Products, Warner Bros. preferred, American Car & Foundry, Trico Products, International Business Machines, Mesta Machine and American Crystal Sugar preferred. Owens Illinois Glass soared 5 points.

There were quite a number of declines of a fractional extent. Stocks off a point or more included Eastman Kodak, Chespeake Corp., Adams Millis, Republic Iron & Steel preferred and certificates and Revere Copper preferred.

There was a further good demand for secondary railroad bonds. There was not much doing among the industrial and utility issues. U. S. Governments were firmer, slightly higher prices generally prevailing. German Government 5½s were a weak feature of the foreign group.

The commodities, wheat and cotton, moved within a narrow range most of the day and cotton advanced to higher price levels.

Confirmed pessimists doubt that expectations of better business are well founded, in view of unsettled conditions in this country and a disturbed foreign situation. The French financial problem is particularly serious.

So far as the United States is concerned the long-range view is most promising, despite temporary recessions in various lines of business usually experienced this time of year. Improvement has been noted during the last year or more in face of important legislative handicaps. Still further betterment cannot be checked.

Here, for instance, is a substantial reason for hope for better things. According to a Brookmire report it is estimated that the income paid out to American people for the calendar year 1934 was $55,-107,000,000, an increase of $8,347,-000,000 over that of 1933. Per capita income in 1934 rose $66 over 1933 to $438.

With such a gain in buying power during a period of industrial disquietude it is reasonable to expect further decided improvement as things settle down.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pay-riod	able	Hldrs of Record
Cent Ill P Sv 6% pf	$1	July	15	June 20
Do $6 pf	$1	July	15	June 20

Extra

Int Button Hole Sew Machine	10c	July	1	June 15
Mead, John & Co	25c	July	1	June 15
Reece But Hl Mch	10c	July	1	June 15
Reynolds Spring	10c	June	29	June 15

Increased

Gen Printing Ink	40c	July	1	June 18

Special

Penn Salt Mfg	$1	June	28	June 15

Regular

Am Ag Chem	50c	Q June	29	June 17
Am Roll Mill pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 15
Am Water Wks & El 1st pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 17
Bickford's Inc.	25c	Q July	1	June 17
Do $2.50 pf	62½c	Q July	1	June 17
Bird & Son, Inc	25c	Q July	10	June 25
Eastern Steel Prods 7% pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 15
Endicott-Johnson	75c	Q July	1	June 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 18
Garlock Packing	25c	July	1	June 18
Gen Am invst 36 cum pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 22
General Printing Ink	50c	Q July	1	June 20
Guaranty Trust	$3	Q July	1	June 18
Inter Button H Sew Mach	20c	Q July	1	June 15
Lehman Corp	60c	Q July	1	June 15
Marine Mid Corp	10c	Q July	5	June 21
Mead John & Co	75c	Q July	1	June 15
Do pf	35c	Q July	1	June 15
Prudential Invest Inc $6 pf	$1.50	Q July	15	June 29
Reece But H Mch	20c	Q July	1	June 15
Reece Folding Mch	5c	Q July	1	June 15
Reliance M Co (Ill)	15c	Q Aug.	1	July 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q July	1	July 20
Reynolds Spring	10c	Q July	1	June 20
Starrett (LS)	25c	June	29	June 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q June	29	June 18
Taylor Mill Corp	25c	Q July	1	June 18
West Penn El A	$1.75	Q July	1	June 10
W Penn Pw 7%pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	1	June 17
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 6

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.83⅜	.84⅜	.83½	.84⅛	+ ⅜
September	.84⅜	.84½	.84¼	.84½	+ ⅛
December	.86⅜	.87⅝	.86½	.86½	+ ⅛
Corn					
July	.806	.81	.80⅛	.80⅛	— ⅝
September	.75½	.75⅞	.74⅜	.74⅞	+ ⅛
December	.64¼	.65	.63⅝	.63⅝	— 1¼
Oats					
July	.35⅜	.35¾	.35⅛	.35⅜	— ⅛
September	.33¾	.33⅞	.33¼	.33¼	— ⅛
December	.33⅝	.33⅞	.34¾	.34⅞	— ⅜
Rye					
July	.47¾	.48⅜	.47¾	.48½	+ ¾
September	.52	.53⅛	.52	.52⅞	+ 1
July	Barley				
September	.46				

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.83¾	.83¼	.83½	— ⅛

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	79.5	95.4	93.9	68.3
Month ago	79.7	96.8	93.4	68.1
Year ago	87.8	97.6	85.2	65.7
1935 high	87.8	97.0	93.9	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	86.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 high	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Wednesday	109.6
Month ago	109.6
Year ago	106.8
1935 high	107.9
1934 high	99.1
1928 high	86.8

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	June 6	June 5
7¼	4⅛	Adams Express		500	6½	5¾	5¾	6½	
90	84⅜	Adams Exp pf	5	400	89	88½	88½	89	
33½	20¼	Adams Millis	2	700	29	28	29	28½	
11⅞	8	Addressograph		100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
8¾	4½	Advance Rumely		200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
136½	104⅜	Air Reduction	3	400	135½	135½	135½	133½	
20½	15⅝	Alaska-Juneau	.60f	500	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16⅞	
1⅝	¾	Alleghany Corp (h)		800	1	1	1	1	
27½	21	Airway Elec App		100	1	1	1	1	
132¾	125	Allegheny Steel	.15b	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	27½	
6¼	3⅛	Allied Chem	6	900	149	147¾	147¾	146½	
20⅜	12	Allied Stores		300	37⅛	34¾	37⅛	35	
70⅞	55	Allis Chalmers		4500	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	
33	26¼	Allied Stores pf		300	69	69	69	60¼	
70¾	48½	Amal Leather pf	2	100	29	29	29		
57¼	42	Amerada	2	400	69	68	68½	69½	
27⅞	13½	Am Ag Ch Del		300	42½	42	42	42¼	
64½	43	Am Bank Note	3	1000	25½	24¾	25	24¾	
17¼	6½	Am Bank Note pf		100	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝		
120¾	57⅝	Am Crystal Sug		2500	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14½	
29⅝	21	Am Crys Sug pf	.80f	250	115	114½	115	111	
168	151¾	Am Brake S&F	7	60	26⅝	26	26	26	
128	110	Am Can pf	4f	100	159⅜	159¾	159¾		
125	119	Am Car & F pf	7	700	126¾	126	126	127	
20¼	10	Am Car & Fdry		40	124¼	124	124¼	124	
45⅝	25½	Am Car & F pf		800	15½	14½	14½	14¾	
92	66	Am Chicle	3f	400	38¾	36¾	37¼	36⅝	
33¼	22½	Am Com Alcohol		100	95	95	95		
3	⅞	Am Encaustic Tl		700	23¾	23¼	23⅝	22½	
2		Am & For Pow		100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
23⅜	14	Am & For Pow pf		1600	4½	3⅞	4	4½	
20	12	Am & For Pow 6		1200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	
8½	3⅝	Am & For Pw 2pf		100	16	16	16		
32½	29½	Am Home Pr	2.40	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼	
4⅞	2⅞	Am Ice		400	31½	31½	31½	31½	
37¾	29⅞	Am Ice pf	6	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3½	
7½	4⅛	Am International		100	32	32	32		
20¾	9	Am Locomotive		300	67⅜	65¾	67⅜	65¾	
56½	32	Am Loco pf		500	141½	137¾	141	135¾	
9¾	4¼	Am Mach & Met		300	47½	45½	46¾	45¼	
9½	4½	Am Mach & M ct		100	8¼	8	8¼	8¼	
21⅜	13½	Am Metal		100	8	8	8		
23¾	18½	Am Mach & Fy	.80	300	18½	18½	18½	19½	
4¼	1½	Am Power & Lt		300	22	22	22	21⅞	
23¾	83⅜	Am P&L 5% pf	1¼	1400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4	
27⅞	10⅝	Am P&L 6% pf	1¼	1100	22¾	22	22	22½	
16⅜	10¼	Am Radiator	.20b	800	26⅛	25⅛	25½	26	
24	15¾	Am Rolling Mill	1	2800	13¾	13½	13⅝	13½	
24⅜	18½	Am Sum Tobacco		1100	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	
47⅛	31⅜	Am Smelt & Ref	1	200	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	
144	121	Am Smelt & R pf		3200	42¾	41⅞	41⅝	41¾	
75	⅛	Am Snuff	3f	100	138¼	138¼	138¼		
86	72½	Am Tobacco	5	400	75	73½	73½		
89½	74¾	Am Tobacco B	5	500	84½	83¾	84½	84½	
18½	12	Am Steel Fdries		500	87	86	86	86¾	
94½	88	Am Steel F pf	2	800	15⅜	24⅜	14⅞	14¾	
140	129½	Am Tobacco pf	6	125	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	
43	33½	Am Stores	2f	100	139	139	139		
76½	55½	Am Sugar Ref	2	100	37	37	37	38	
127⅞	98⅞	Am Tel & Tel	9	100	58½	58½	58½	58	
77⅜	75⅜	Am Wat W & E	1	7800	127⅞	126½	126½	127¼	
72	48	Am Wat'pf	6	4500	13⅜	12⅝	12¾	13¼	
9⅜	4⅜	Am Woolen		300	72	72	72	71½	
51½	35½	Am Woolen pf		300	7½	7½	7½	7½	
6½	2¼	Am Wr P pf (h)		800	42¾	42¾	42¾	43½	
18⅛	8	Anaconda Cop		200	3	3	3		
107	101	Anchor Cap pf	6½	9800	15½	14⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
42¾	36	Archer Daniels	1f	200	106	106	106		
106¼	97	Armour Del pf	7	100	40	40	40	40½	
33	26¼	Armour Ill	2	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
70¾	55½	Armour Ill pf	6	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6⅜	4	Armour Ill pf pf	4	400	63¼	62¾	63⅛	63½	
13⅝	7⅛	Arnold Constable		400	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅜	
55¾	35¾	Asso Dry'g Goods	2b	200	8½	8½	8½	9	
86½	66⅜	Atchison Pf T&SF	8	1900	41¾	40½	41¾	41¼	
37¼	19¼	Atchison pf		400	79¼	78½	78½	79½	
28	13¾	Atl Coast Line		300	22¾	21⅞	22½	22½	
44½	32¾	Atl Refining		1100	25⅛	25	25	25	
112	106¾	Atlas Powder	6	400	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	
29¾	15	Atlas Powder pf		10	111	111	111	111	
5⅝	3	Auburn Auto		100	19½	19½	19½	19¾	
		Aviation Corp Del		400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞	

—B—

6⅝	1½		Baldwin Loco (h)		500	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
15	10⅜		Balt & Ohio		600	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜
109	100¾	2½	Bangor & Aroos		400	42¼	41½	42¼	42¼
45	27½		Barker S&ros	4a	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10⅝	5⅞		Barnsdall A		800	45¼	45	45	45
115	107¾		Bayuk Cig 1st pf		600	87⅜	83¾	86	87½
87⅞	72		Beech-Nut Pack	3f	100	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	
17½	15½		Bendix Aviation		1300	16½	16	16⅛	16⅜
38¼	34	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	2	400	17	13⅜	13⅝	14
23⅜	21⅜		Best & Co		100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
57¼	53¾		Bethlehem Steel		1200	25¾	25½	25½	25⅜
26¼	14⅜		Beth Steel pf		300	67⅝	66	66¾	66½
13⅞	9⅝		Bigelow Sanford	1b	40	19⅝	18¾	18¾	18⅞
58½	28¼		Blaw Knox		400	11⅜	10¾	11	10¾
10	6⅛		Blumenthal pf		50	55	55	55	
59⅝	49¾		Boeing Airplane	3	400	7⅞	7½	7¾	7¾
98	90		Bohn Alum & Br	4f	500	52½	52	52	52½
25¾	21	1.60	Bon Ami A		100	97¼	97¼	97¼	97
38⅞	28¼	1.50	Borden		3600	24¾	23¾	24	23½
1½	¾		Borg Warner		1400	35	34¾	35	34¾
31	24½	2	Botany A pf (h)		100	½	½	½	
11⅜	8½	.40b	Briggs Mfg		2600	28½	28¼	28¼	28½
37⅝	23¼	3	Bridgeport Brass		1000	10½	10½	10½	10½
36¼	30¾		Briggs & Strat		200	35½	35½	35½	35½
44⅛	36½	3	Bristol Myers		100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
96	90	6	Brooklyn Man T		400	39¼	39	39	39⅜
58⅜	43	5	Brooklyn M T pf		100	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
60¼	53	3	Brooklyn Un Gas		400	56½	56	56	56
8⅛	4¼		Brown Shoe		200	56⅜	56¾	56½	56½
15	8⅛		Bucyrus Erie		200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
5¼	3¼		Bucyrus E cv pf		500	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12¾
3	1		Budd Mfg		200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	2½		Budd Mfg pf		50	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
15	8¼		Budd Wheel		400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
9⅞	3		Bullard		200	13	12¾	12¾	13
17⅜	13¼	.40f	Burns Bros pf		70	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
3½	1		Burroughs Add		1200	16⅜	16	16	16
20⅝	11⅜		Bush Term (h)		20	0 1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	32		Byers		200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
			Byers pf		10	52¾	52¾	52¾	55

—C—

1⅛	½		Callahan Z & L		300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4⅛	2½		Calumet & Hecla		200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C		200	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry		500	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
13¾	9⅜		Canadian Pacific		100	10⅛	9⅞	10	10
36	30	2	Cannon Mills		300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
63	32		Case Thresh		200	32	32	32	31½
99¾	83½	4	Case Thresh pf		3300	54⅜	53	52¾	53¾
49⅞	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac		30	92	91½	91½	
35⅝	19½		Celanese Corp		4100	46	45¼	45⅝	46½
29⅜	11¼		Celotex Co (h)		2100	23	22½	22½	22⅝
29	22¼	1½	Celotex Co pf (h)		400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
63¾	38⅜	2	Central Aguirre		100	26¼	25	26¼	24⅝
6⅝	3⅜		Cerro de Pasco		300	27	26⅝	26⅝	26¾
6⅝	4⅜		Certain-Teed		6300	56¼	54	55¼	54
44⅞	36	2*	Checker Cab Mfg		200	5	5	5	
45⅜	37½	2.80*	Chesapeake Corp		200	5	5	5	
21¼	3⅜		Ches & Ohio		1000	42¾	41⅝	41⅝	43½
21¼	15¾	1f	Chi & Gt West (h)		4000	44	43½	43½	44½
3	1		Chi Mail Order		300	¾	¾	¾	¾
4¾	3		Chi Mil & St P		200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
5⅝	2¾		Chi Mil & St P pf		100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10⅝	4½		Chi & N'western		300	1½	1½	1½	1½
8	4⅝		Chi & N'west pf		500	3½	3	3	3½
34½	20		Chi Pneu Tool		500	57	55½	55½	56
49¾	21		Chi Pneu T pf		200	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅞
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	1f	500	31½	31½	31½	32
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf		5500	45⅞	44	44	45⅛
5	3¼		City Stores		110	98¼	97	98	96½
218	161⅞	8	Coca Cola		300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
118¼	115¾	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P		800	222	220½	222	218
15¾	9	3	Coca Cola A		1100	16¼	16	16½	16⅜
90	69¾	7	Collins & Aikman		2000	15½	15	15½	15⅜
5½	½		Collins & Af pf	2	120	90	90	90	
2¾	3⅜		Colo F & Ir (h)		500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
68	35½	6	Columbia Gas		800	7⅜	7	7	8⅛
63⅜	34½	1	Columbia G pf A		400	68	67½	68	
90¾	67	4	Columbia Plc vt		1300	58½	57½	58	67¾
48½	39½	2	Columbian Carb		300	85½	85	85½	86
66¾	56¼	2	Comm Credit		200	46½	45½	46	46
23⅞	17⅝	.60	Comm Inv Tr		700	65¾	65⅛	65⅞	65¾
13⅜	3		Comm Solvents		1500	19½	19	19¾	19¼
46¾	27	1.60	Comwith-Sou		2300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
42	23¾	4½	Comwlth & S 6 pf		1400	46½	44¾	44¾	45⅜
49¾	41		Congoleum Nairn		500	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	34
7½	3¼		Conn Ry & Lt		20	35	35	35	
25¼	15⅞		Conn Ry & Lt pf		20	50	48½	50	
96¼	72⅛	5	Consol Film Ind		300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
9¾	6¾		Consol Gas		4500	24⅝	23⅞	24	24½
82	71	6½	Consol Gas pf		1000	96	95¾	95¾	95½
13⅝	8¾		Consol Oil		1200	9¼	9	9	9¼
75	15		Consol Textile		300	½	½	½	½
23¼	15	.75b	Con Cigar pr pf ww		10	75	75	75	75
			Evans Products		4400	18⅞	16⅛	18	15⅜

—F—

2¼	⅝		Fairbanks Co		10	1½	1½	1½	
101½	71½		Fairbanks M pf		30	5½	5⅜	5½	
13½	5¾		Fairbanks pf		20	101¾	101	101¾	101
6⅞	3¾		Fed Lt & Trac		900	13	12½	12¾	12¾
35	28½	1.20f	Fed Motor Tr		100	5½	5½	5½	5½
112	106¼	6	Fidelity Phe F In		200	34½	34¼	34½	34½
94⅞	84½		Filene's pf		200	94¾	94¾	94¾	
			Firestn T&R pf A		300	94	93½	94	93¾

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	June 6	June 5
18⅛	13⅛	Firestone T&R	.40	100	14	14	14	13¾	
56	45¾	First Natl Stores	2½*	200	51	51	51	51	
17½	9¾	Follansbee B (h)		200	2½	2½	2½		
10½	2¾	Foster-Wheeler		600	19¾	19¼	19¼		
27½	19¾	Foundation	.60e	6200	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅜	
16⅜	8¾	Fourth Nat Inv		100	2½	2½	2½	3⅛	
28½	17¼	Fox Film A	1	4800	15⅜	15	15	15	
		Freeport Texas		600	25¾	25	25	26¼	

—G—

38¼	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans		800	35⅞	35½	35⅝	35½
19¼	11⅜		Gen Asphalt		100	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
9¼	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking		1200	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
7⅛	5¼		Gen Bronze		100	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6¼
4¾	2		Gen Cable		100	3½	3½	3½	
10	4		Gen Cable A		100	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6¼
46½	19		Gen Cable pf		100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
63¼	50		Gen Cigar	1f	100	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	36
26¾	20½	.60	Gen Electric		100	57	57	57	56⅜
143	127½	7	Gen Cigar pf		9400	28½	28	28¼	29
35⅝	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods		10	139	139	139	139
5⅛	2⅝		Gen Gas & E A		1800	35	34¾	35	34½
34⅛	26⅝	1	Gen Motors		400	½	½	½	½
117½	107½		Gen Mot 5% pf		1200	31	30½	30⅝	30⅜
19⅛	17⅜	1.20	Gen Out Ad A		500	114	112	114	112
106	93½	6	Gen Print Ink		200	13½	13½	13½	
2½	1½		Gen Print Ink pf		100	29¼	28¼	28¾	28½
30	15⅝	1	Gen Pub Service	2f	20	105	105	105	105¼
2	¾		Gen Ry Signal		500	23½	23¼	23⅜	23¼
21¼	16⅜		Gen Realty		2800	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
21	16⅛		Gen Refractories		500	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	19
32	14		Gen Refract ct		1800	18½	18	18	18⅜
16⅜	12	1	Gen Steel Cas pf		10	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
37⅜	23⅜		Gillette Saf Raz		1100	15½	14¾	14¾	15
29	23⅜	1f	Gimbel Bros		100	2½	2½	2½	
109¼	104⅞	7	Glidden		300	28¼	27½	28¼	28½
4¾	1¼		Glidden pref		10	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	109
18	14⅜	1.20	Gobel (Adolf) (h)		600	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
17¾	11⅞		Gold Dust		500	15½	15¾	15¾	15¾
40	24		Goodrich		400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
26⅛	15¾	4	Goodrich pf		300	44	44	44	45
92	70		Goodyear		2400	17½	17	17	
5½	2½		Goodyear 1pf		100	76	76	76	76
50	20		Gotham Silk Hos		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
3¼	1½		Goth S H pf ww		10	24½	24½	24½	
8¾	5½		Graham Paige		600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
29¼	14⅜	1.50	Granby		200	7	7	7	7⅛
35½	26	1f	Grand Un pf	.60	200	77½	76½	77	77
12¾	7		Great Nor pf		100	15⅜	15⅛	15⅝	
32¾	26⅜	2.40	Great West Sug		10800	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
2¾	1		Guantanamo Sug		400	2	2	2	2

—H—

33¾	30	1¾	Hack W pf A						
9⅛	6½		Hamilton Watch		200	33	33	33	
7⅝	6¾		Hamilton W pf		100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
10	7		Hat Corp of Am		100	71	71	71	70½
37⅜	18⅝	5	Hat Corp pf		300	9	8¾	8¾	9
103¾	85		Hayes Body		30	98½	98	98	98½
20	11	.60	Hazel Atlas		200	2	2	2	2
179	7	4f	Hercules Motors		200	103½	102¾	103¾	102¼
81¾	73¾	7	Hercules Powd pf		200	19½	19½	19½	19½
114½	104	4f	Hershey Choc		70	127	127	127	
7¼	5¾		Hershey Choc pf		400	74⅞	74⅛	79	79
41¾	30⅛	2.50	Holland Furnace		100	110	110	110	109
14⅞	9		Houdaille Her A		300

Business and Industry

Nationalization of Industry Seen in Wheeler-Rayburn Bill

Commerce and Finance

Business Must Prove Leadership Says Charles Gay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Declaring that freedom for management, a greater sense of security, and an abatement of the hostility toward profits were the prerequisites to releasing the buying power of the nation, Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, in his first public address since he took office, asked that the American business-man accept the challenge to reveal the quality of his leadership and warned against abusing the freedom that has come to him as a result of the Supreme Court decision on the NRA.

Speaking before a large representative gathering of business leaders at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York today, Mr. Gay exhorted them to weigh carefully the responsibilities of the Supreme Court decision.

"The coercive power in the codes has been used largely in the maintenance of minimum wages, maximum hours, the right of collective bargaining, the abolition of child labor and unfair methods of competition," he said.

"These objects the American public properly identifies with national progress, but is it not true that the past two years have obscured the fact that American business has heretofore achieved notable progress in all these fields without the whip of the law?

"The sound solution of our major problems—employment, relief and construction—can be provided only by our business leaders."

Mr. Gay emphasized that he was not referring to the leaders of "big business" alone, but also to the millions of businessmen in this country who "take continuous risks in bringing together labor, materials and a market."

Defends Profit Motive

Launching upon a defense of the profit motive as a definite stimulant to recovery, Mr. Gay spoke as follows:

"The first condition of continued revival is a realization, a tolerant realization, that the business man must have returns equal to his outgo. He must have reasonable freedom in adjustments which will make this possible.

"Most important in view of the Supreme Court's decision, he must not abuse this freedom. Any widespread resort to wage cutting or the revival of unfair working conditions must provoke anew the latent animosity toward business and revive a demand for some form of government regulation. Today offers an opportunity to the American businessman and a definite challenge to the quality of his leadership.

"The profit margin which business requires does much more than gratify the desire for gain. It becomes an incentive to greater activity. It provides an experimental fund with which the enterprising leader can try new methods of production, undertake the manufacture of a new article, improve his plant or install new machinery. For the small businessman this profit means a livelihood, and may enable him to pay better wages to a greater number of workers.

"The ability to experiment with new processes and new devices, assured by a profit margin, is the prelude to a further reduction in costs. It is to the producer's interest to share this cut with consumers. This price reduction has been responsible for the rise of the American living standard — a rise accomplished through the pioneering of our business leaders and underwritten by the earnings of their enterprises."

Jam of Buying Power

Reiterating the frequently heard comment that a further general improvement depends upon revival of capital goods production, Mr. Gay declared, "we have a gigantic jam of accumulated wants and buying power." The only way this can be released is by "satisfying the conditions under which private business can afford to take risks," he said. "These conditions are freedom for management, a greater sense of security, and an abatement of the hostility toward profits."

He stressed that thus far the government appropriations for the rehabilitation of business have amounted to $8,000,000,000 and the estimated backlog of potential business postponed by the depression amounted to $69,000,000,000.

"Two facts are obvious," Mr. Gay contended, "first, that the task is too great for the Government; and second, that business has the power to recover if granted a reasonable opportunity to do so free from uncertainties."

Bank Clearings For Week Are Smaller

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended June 5 totaled $4,727,250,000 compared with $5,015,159,000 last year according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet. Part of the decline was attributed to the Memorial Day holiday this year which left only five business days, compared with six last year.

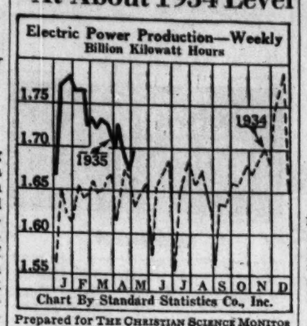
Clearings in New York City amounted to $3,145,493,000, compared with $3,396,377,000 last year, a decline of 7.4 per cent. Most of the cities outside of New York reported increases.

Commonwealth Edison Gold Bonds Offered

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Public offering will be made today of $29,500,000 first mortgage, 3¾ per cent gold bonds, series H, due 1965, of Commonwealth Edison Company at 98 and accrued interest to yield about 3.86 per cent.

The offering is to be made by a group of seven companies. Proceeds of the sale will be used to retire other obligations.

Power Output Now At About 1934 Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRODUCTION of electricity, which all winter and spring was above the 1934 figure, touched the total of a year ago in the first part of the month.

China Viewed As Reluctant Member Of Sterling Bloc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"China may be considered a temporary and reluctant member of the sterling bloc."

This remarkable state of things is attributed by the Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, to the rise in the price of silver caused by the operation of the United States' "Silver Purchase Act" of last year.

In its current monthly review the Westminster Bank calls attention to the fact and shows how it has come about. The rise in the price of silver has caused a drain of that metal from China. In order to reduce this the Chinese Government has imposed a variable tax on silver exports. The Chinese dollar has thus become divorced from silver.

The tax being based on London parity has made the purchasing value of the Chinese dollar dependent upon that of the British pound sterling.

The Westminster Bank says there is considerable dislocation of China's trade in consequence. It also argues that the position in India may be affected. This is because of the profit there will be in the melting down of the Indian rupee, in the event of the bullion value of the coin rising above its fixed exchange parity in sterling.

The bank suggests that in order to meet this difficulty the Indian Government may be well advised to lessen the silver content of the rupee in advance. Such a measure, it says, would be unpopular in India. It might also lead to some melting down of hoarded coins for sale abroad. The bank regards it, nevertheless, as likely to prove the least harmful solution of the difficulty.

Natural Gasoline Output In April Shows Decline

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported today that daily average production of natural gasoline in April was 4,279,000 gallons, compared with 4,367,000 for March.

Production in Oklahoma increased, the Texas Panhandle was virtually unchanged, while the remainder of Texas and California showed a material decrease.

Stocks totalled 234,594,000 gallons on April 30, compared with 220,567,000 on March 31.

Exports declined from 13,733,000 gallons in March to 7,086,000 in April.

Utility Companies Aim to 'Talk Back' To Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6—The electric light and power industry will be the first big business in the United States to be nationalized, was the consensus of leaders of this industry as they today packed their luggage to return home after attending the third annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute here.

The tenor of their meeting, which ended last night, was in strong opposition to the power program of the New Deal Administration, and the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, designed by the Administration to put this program into effect, was rapped hard.

To Fight Wheeler Bill

Executives of practically every large electric system in the United States attended the sessions. Almost unanimously they pledged their companies to fight to the finish against the Wheeler-Rayburn measure.

George M. Gadsby, of the Utah Power & Light Company, Salt Lake City, and J. G. Holtzclaw, of Virginia Electric & Power Company, Richmond, declared the nationalization process would demoralize, cripple and wreck the present $12,000,000,000 system of public utilities. Finally, both said, it would absorb the properties one by one to the ruin of investors. Mr. Gadsby added that federal control of power also would mean government control of industrial development in any section of the United States.

Mr. Gadsby led an open forum on the Wheeler-Rayburn measure, and practically all the comment that followed reflected adversely on politicians.

Urges Them to "Talk Back"

H. W. Fuller, vice-president of the Byllesly Engineering & Management Corporation, urged utility companies to "talk back" to the Government, since, he declared, the electric industry, which has been charged so many times in the past with propaganda, was today the victim of "aggressive and well-paid propaganda for public ownership." He urged a strong counter attack in the form of an address to electric security holders, employees, boards of trade and through advertising.

Ratification of this policy was seen in the re-election of Thomas N. McCarter of Newark, veteran utility operator, who led the way a few months ago in abandoning the conciliatory attitude the institute had followed.

The industry, it was declared, is today "fighting for its life."

The trustees of the institute adopted a resolution recommending to the member companies that they maintain present hours and wages for employees.

The four new members elected to the board of trustees were: William J. Hagenam, Standard Gas & Electric Company, Chicago; Alfred H. Schoellkopf, Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, New York; P. H. Gadsden, United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, and E. W. Wakelee, Public Service Gas & Electric Company, Newark.

Four members re-elected were: Frank D. Comerford, Edison Company, Boston; Samuel Ferguson, Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford; C. E. Groesbeck, Electric Bond & Share Company, New York, and George O. Muhlfeld, Stone & Webster, New York. Their terms expire in 1938.

May Report of World Bank Reveals Assets Are Only Slightly Changed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BASLE, Switzerland, June 6—The May statement of the Bank for International Settlements issued last night shows that there is little change in the liquidity of the bank's assets, despite the highly unsettled monetary situation in Europe during the month. The bank's funds decreased about 2,000,000 Swiss francs, central bank deposits fell 7,000,000 francs and gold bar deposits gained 4,000,000 francs.

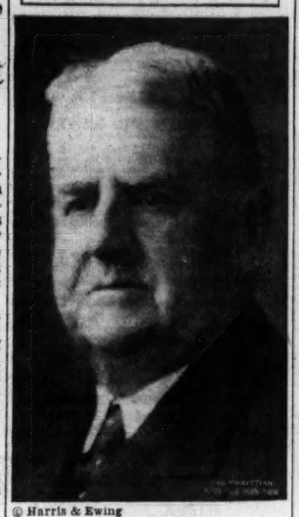
The resignation was announced of Ernest Moore, secretary to former President Leon Fraser, and only remaining American on the bank's staff. He is taking a position with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

By the Associated Press

BASEL, June 5—Following is the balance statement of the Bank for International Settlements as of May 31, as made public here yesterday. The figures are in Swiss francs at par:

Assets	May	Previous Month
I. Gold in bars	16,209,942.21	15,094,178.59
II. Cash on hand and on current account with banks	2,513,926.65	2,284,622.71
III. Sight funds at interest	14,903,548.95	15,120,547.24
IV. Rediscountable bills and acceptances:		
1. Commercial bills and acceptances	131,020,002.26	132,440,967.73
2. Treasury bills	219,974,092.40	222,057,747.81
Total	350,994,094.66	354,498,715.54
V. Time funds at interest:		
Not exceeding three months	33,880,637.27	34,098,611.60
VI. Sundry bills and investments:		
1. Maturing within three months:		
(a) Treasury bills	36,534,526.39	32,633,236.60
(b) Sundry investments	44,513,385.83	65,263,679.02
2. Between three and six months:		
(a) Treasury bills	32,268,659.90	29,478,444.66
(b) Sundry investments	53,312,600.37	31,782,580.19
3. Over six months:		
(a) Treasury bills	18,857,404.44	26,187,735.29
(b) Sundry investments	35,402,177.53	35,353,825.55
Total	220,888,747.56	220,699,501.31
VII. Other assets:		
1. Guaranty of central banks on bills sold	6,137,165.86	6,073,373.88
2. Sundry items	4,547,538.57	4,376,078.63
Total	10,684,704.43	10,449,452.51
Total assets	650,074,601.73	652,245,629.50
Liabilities		
I. Capital paid up	125,000,000.00	125,000,000.00
II. Reserves:		
1. Legal reserve fund	3,324,345.55	2,672,045.12
2. Dividend reserve fund	5,844,908.94	4,866,167.29
3. General reserve fund	11,689,817.85	9,732,334.56
Total	20,859,072.34	17,270,546.97
III. Long-term deposits:		
1. Annuity trust account	155,427,500.00	154,763,750.00
2. German Government deposits	77,713,750.00	77,381,875.00
3. French Government deposits (Saar)	2,030,500.00	2,030,500.00
4. French Government guarantee fund	61,930,084.72	61,930,084.72
Total	297,101,834.72	296,106,209.72
IV. Short-term and sight deposits (various currencies):		
1. Central banks for their own account:		
(a) Not exceeding three months	104,227,592.74	106,875,210.48
(b) Sight	22,722,151.44	26,651,942.75
Total	126,949,744.18	133,527,153.23
2. Central banks for the account of others:		
(a) Not exceeding three months	2,592,585.73	2,949,820.27
(b) Sight	9,363,413.99	10,966,729.37
Total	12,790,999.72	13,916,549.64
3. Other depositors:		
(a) Between three and six months	2,120,397.77	2,108,550.25
(b) Sight	1,577,205.09	1,458,411.99
Total	3,697,602.86	3,566,962.24
V. Sight deposits (gold)	14,929,551.84	12,037,553.64
VI. Miscellaneous:		
1. Guaranty on commercial bills sold	6,252,421.27	6,154,905.66
2. Sundry items	42,503,194.79	44,665,748.40
Total	49,755,616.07	50,820,654.06
Total liabilities	650,074,601.73	652,245,629.50

Re-elected



© Harris & Ewing

Thomas N. McCarter

President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and Re-elected to Presidency of Edison Electric Institute

World Wheat Area Estimate for Year Increases Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—It is estimated that the total wheat area for harvest in 26 countries is about 190,954,000 acres, compared with 185,276,000 acres in 1934 and with 191,132,000 acres in 1933, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The spring wheat acreage in the United States, it is expected, will show a considerable increase over that harvested last year when there was heavy abandonment due to drought. Four exporting countries of the Danube Basin have increased acreage more than 6 per cent over the 1934 area. The winter wheat area in Rumania is about 1,000,000 acres greater than last season.

The bureau says it is expected that the 1935 wheat crop in the United States will be ample to meet normal domestic needs and make available a small export surplus. The May 1 condition of winter wheat indicated a production of about 432,000,000 bushels, which together with average yields of spring wheat on the intended spring wheat acreage, would point to a total wheat crop of about 650,000,000 bushels. Normal domestic utilization is about 625,000,000 bushels.

Total wheat stocks in the United States, April 1, were 294,000,000 bushels. Allowing for probable disappearance during the remainder of this season, a carryover of from 150,000,000 to 170,000,000 bushels is indicated for July 1, 1935, compared with normal year-end stocks of about 125,000,000 bushels.

Pan American Union Analyzes Latin-American Debt Defaults

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Latin-American bonds issued or guaranteed by the southern governments or political subdivisions are in default as to interest payments to United States' investors $1,188,665,400. This sum represents about 75 per cent of the total outstanding issues; namely, $1,564,116,860. The chances for greatly decreasing these defaults in the near future are none too promising.

A report recently published by the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council and analyzed by the Pan American Union of Washington recommends that the council follow a European practice of forming special negotiating committees to deal with the defaults of particular countries or issues. The recommendation is based upon the premise that no one organization can effectively handle the considerable number and diversity of issues now worth only a fraction of their original market prices.

Debts and Trade

Everyone conversant with the importance of inter-American commerce realizes that upon the exportation of southern raw materials to the north has to a degree depended the interest payments on the more than a billion and a half Latin-American debts. And it is further realized that without the flow of northern funds into southern markets the Latin-American agriculturist and miner has been unable to buy the machinery needed to till the soil and develop the mines. Because of this situation three pertinent questions are asked by Mr. H. Gerald Smith, commercial statistician of the Union.

Treatment of Debt Payment

First. Is there to be a definite connection in the future between foreign debt payments, and the trade between the debtor nation and the creditor nation concerned? Mr. Smith points out that Argentina has made arrangements with the European nations, where normally it has a favorable trade balance, for the setting aside of a sum that shall be available to pay Argentine debt services in other countries.

Second. What position should requirements for debt service occupy in the general distribution of general exchange availabilities? The idea is that as exchange difficulties tend to ease, when trade conditions improve, the rehabilitation of the credit of foreign nations would dictate that foreign debt service (interest on loans) should receive a preferential treatment in the allocation of exchange; that is, the credit balance of any one country with another should be used to help settle debts owed elsewhere.

Third. What is to be the requirements of political subdivisions that have issued or guaranteed Latin-American bonds? To this query the Foreign Bondholders Council takes the view that the credit standing of political subdivisions can be only as good as that of the central government, and that a degree of preference should be given to the resumption of payments on the national government's obligations.

A Different Viewpoint

The Council's viewpoint is not without a flaw. Investors might reasonably argue that political subdivisions able and willing to pay or resume paying the interest on their bonded debts should be allowed to do so. The preservation of national credit is ever to be hoped for; but there can be no particular justice in requiring holders of subdivision bonds to relinquish the right for payments until national credit has been fully established. If such a requirement were logical any state of the United States might, should national credit be impaired, refuse to pay the money it had borrowed upon bonds it had sold.

Below is a brief summary of the present situation respecting the foreign loans, made by the 15 Latin-American nations, in default as to interest and sinking fund payments, or both. The data is provided by the Pan American Union.

Argentina. The National Government, the State of Tucumán, and the municipality of Buenos Aires are making full payments on interest and sinking fund charges due on foreign debts.

Bolivia. The Government is in complete default on both interest and sinking fund payments, and no provisions have been made for the resumption of service.

Status of Other Nations

Brazil. Interest and sinking fund payments are being made during the period April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1938, in accordance with terms of a decree of the Brazilian Government, dated Feb. 5, 1934. National, state, and municipal external obligations are divided into eight categories, ranging from full interest to no interest at all.

Chile. The Chilean Government has asked foreign bondholders to accept interest payments—figured at something less than 1 per cent annually. The money would be raised through receipts from the Government's share in the profits from a Chilean nitrate and iodine sales corporation. The idea is that as the United States buys more nitrate and iodine greater sums will be available for interest payments.

Colombia. No payments are being made on foreign loans. This applies, also, to loans contracted by states (departments) municipalities, and private mortgage banks.

Costa Rica. Interest payments are being made during a period Nov. 1, 1932 to Nov. 1, 1935, by means of funding bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent, which interest is being paid.

Cuba. Interest is being paid on what is termed the "regular" external debt. The "public works debt" (part of Machado's manipulations) is in default pending the settlement of the question as to the legality of the issue involved.

Dominican Republic. Interest is being paid in full on the national external debt. Sinking-fund payments are to be reduced.

El Salvador. Interest payments are being made, partially in cash and partially in scrip.

Meeting Interest Payments

Guatemala. Interest payments are being made at the rate of 50 per cent cash. Sinking fund payments are in default.

Haiti. Full payments are being made on the external debt.

Mexico. Payments amounting to around $45,000,000 have been made to the Foreign Bondholders' Council by the Mexican Government during a 1922-1932 period. An agreement made during 1932 does not appear to be in effect.

Panama. The external debt of 1923-1953 is being paid in full as to interest charges. On the other issue interest is being paid, one-third cash and the remainder in certificates during a three-year period 1933-1935. Interest in the City of Panama bonds is being paid, but amortization has been suspended.

Peru. All national issues, the province (state) of Callao, and the municipality of Lima have been in default since 1932 as to interest and amortization payments.

Uruguay. Interest payments on the national debt is being paid at the rate of 3½ per cent annually. Sinking fund requirements have been omitted since 1932. The city of Montevideo has been totally in default since 1932.

G. H. C.

The World's Business

General Johnson Tilts at Japanese Competition

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON is still very much in evidence. His last explosion is at the expense of Japan. "Japan buys American raw cotton, ships it across the Pacific Ocean, puts it into her textile mills, where labor works for wages so degraded that she is able to ship it all the way back to America to compete with the American finished product. . . ." Upon such a specious argument the General pleads for either an increase in tariff or an embargo on Japanese imports.

As the General presents his argument, it looks irresistible. But let us contrast his case with a case on the other side before entering the realm of wage theory.

American rice is exported all the way across the Pacific to Japan, when all the rice that Japan wants is available either in Japan or in the adjacent territories. Imagine the use of this situation that a Japanese General Johnson could make. "At this time of stress in our agricultural districts, Nippon is actually importing thousands of pounds of American rice," the orator could say, with Johnsonian perfervidness. "This is taking bread out of the mouths of our own peasants. We can produce just as good rice as the Americans can. If we can't produce enough, then we have the granaries of Asia on our doorsteps. Why is Japan able to buy American rice and at the same time pay for its transport all the way across the Pacific? I will tell you, my friends. Because American farm labor is sweated. Shall we crucify our own interests in Asia, shall we crucify our rural population, on the cross of American sweated labor?" And so on, *ad nauseam*. It is not an unfair analogy with General Johnson's argument.

The fact of the matter is that the Japanese import only a portion of their raw cotton requirements from the United States. I have mislaid the data giving ratios. But I recall that one of the British laments over Japanese competition is that the Japanese are able to mix Indian and American cotton better than the British can. The statement appeared ten years ago in the Clynes Report. But it was not this aspect of the subject which I wished to treat in answering General Johnson. It was his use—and the use by many others—of the cheap wage argument in explaining Japan's competitive efficiency.

A good deal of misunderstanding has arisen over Japan's "cheap" labor. Living standards in Japan are undoubtedly low. The reason is that the country is poor, not that it "sweats" its workers. In point of fact, the industrial workers are treated well as compared with general standards in the country. What those who agree with General Johnson fail to realize is that costs of manufacture are not measurable by wages. Labor, in point of fact, is a small element in the costs of textile goods.

But let us pretend that wages are all-important in costs. Do wage costs explain competitive efficiency? Not at all.

Time was when this writer was pointing out that the advantage that the Japanese enjoyed in the matter of wages was more than offset by the employment of a larger number of workers to do a given quota of work. You will see the argument in full in a contribution of mine on economic relations in the Pacific appearing in the volume "American Foreign Relations," 1930. Therein I quote J. W. Robertson Scott who, in his "Foundations of Modern Japan," says that an English worker could produce work equal to the output of four Japanese workers. In that case a higher wage payment was offset by a greater per capita output—an English worker was paid more, but he was less expensive.

That was only a few years ago in point of time. In point of experience it was an epoch away. In industrial skill Japan has since come abreast of (and in some respects leads) the western nations. That is the phenomenon about Japan that is of major significance. As Spengler says, the born leader of the machine no longer resides in the West, at least in respect of cotton textiles.

It is curious that the unthinking should seek the explanation of Japan's success in wage conditions instead of in efficiency. For it isn't logical. If wage conditions conditioned competitive efficiency, we should all be at the mercy of the country with the lowest living standards. There are many countries with lower living standards than Japan. Some are in Europe. Yet we never speak of the peril from those countries. A lower standard of life is in itself a presumption of relative inefficiency in production and therefore of high unit costs of production. That is just the opposite of the implication of Gen. Johnson's contention!

It is fatal to understanding of this great problem—not to mention international understanding and the development of wise policy—to oversimplify it as General Johnson does.

H. B. E.

Canada Next to Top In 1934 Export Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 6

CANADA made greater gains in exports in 1934, as compared with 1933, than any country except British Malaya, and the gain in Canadian imports was surpassed only by British South Africa, according to the monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada, made public here.

The bank shows that Canadian exports totaled $659,474,994 last year, compared with $579,343,145 the year before, and imports totaled $522,431,153, as against $433,798,625 in 1933.

The improvement in the volume of foreign trade was by no means a world-wide phenomenon, the bank says. In fact, the value of Canadian exports to countries other than those within the Empire and to the United States declined between 1933 and 1935 by $15,000,000. In this interval, sales to the British Empire increased by $119,000,000 and those to this country by $81,000,000, a combined increase of $200,000,000. The bank comments that this recovery in foreign trade has been a major influence in the steady improvement under way in Canada.

61 Credit Unions Extended Federal Charters in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—There were 61 credit unions granted federal charters during May, bringing the total number chartered to 365 since the Federal Credit Union Act was passed, according to the director of the Federal Credit Union Section of the FCA.

Employee, neighborhood, religious, association and farm groups in 32 states and in the District of Columbia are now being served by unions which have received federal charters.

During May charters were given to employees of some of the larger corporations such as Standard Oil of New Jersey, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Companies and American Telephone & Telegraph Companies of Columbia and Greenville, S. C., and Pensacola, Fla; employees of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., at Rochester and Brooklyn; United Fruit Company at New Orleans; Steel Works and Blast Furnaces of the American Steel and Oil Company at Donora, Pa.; Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corporation, Robbins & Myers, Inc., Springfield, Ohio; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh; Armour & Company at Tampa; Northern Pacific Railway at Fargo, N. D., and Moorhead and Dilworth, Minn.; Georgia Power Company at Rome, Ga., Kraft-Phoenix Cheese Company of New York, Houston Oil Company at Texas and subsidiaries in Texas and Louisiana.

Among the Government employees charters were granted to the Veterans Administration Facility, Marion, Ind.; Federal Reserve Board and Banks, Washington; Post Office, Forest and Internal Revenue Services at Santa Barbara; U. S. Government Compensation, Washington; Public Debt Service, U. S. Treasury, Washington; Municipal Employees, Tampa.

Huber Now Czar Of Anthracite Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—C. T. Huber of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., chairman of the Glen Alden Coal Company, has been named tsar of the anthracite industry with power to co-ordinate and regulate it, it was announced here yesterday.

The appointment has no connection with the situation arising from the United States Supreme Court decisions in the National Industrial Recovery Act cases, it was said, since the anthracite producers have had no code. The appointment, therefore, was with a view to put the anthracite house in order, remedy conditions resulting from unfair trade practices and restore confidence among producers, distributers and customers.

"While the plan has not yet been formulated, it can definitely be stated that it does not contemplate any control or fixing of prices," a statement issued by the Anthracite Institute yesterday said.

The operators have a contract with the United Mine Workers which expires on April 1 of next year.

British Council Discusses Supreme Court Verdict in Mississippi Bond Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A discussion of the decision of the United States Supreme Court last summer denying to the principality of Monaco permission to bring suit in that court against Mississippi for recovery on its repudiated holdings of Mississippi bonds is contained in the Sixty-First Annual Report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London.

The Mississippi bonds were donated to Monaco by three investing families who were themselves debarred from taking action against the State by the Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution of the United States protecting the states of the Union from suits by individual creditors.

The Supreme Court's decision was largely based on views expressed by Madison and Marshall in 1788 when the United States Constitution was ratified by their own State of Virginia, but the Council of Foreign Bondholders points out that subsequently Marshall, when Chief Justice, assumed in at least two judgments that a foreign state was free to sue a state of the Union.

The council's regret that the refusal of the application to sue prevented a hearing of the facts and provides defaulting states of the Union with the same protection against suits by foreign states as they were given by the Eleventh Amendment against actions by individuals is tempered by the fact that the Supreme Court made it clear that a state of the Union could be freely sued without its consent by another such state in view of the fact that they were both parties to the Federal Constitution.

Comparing the inability of the European bondholders to recover on their holdings with the special legislation employed by the Federal Government that enabled the United States Treasury to recover on its extensive holdings of defaulted state bonds, by "set off" against sums due by it to those states, the council shows the bondholders' position (in the absence of anything to "set off") to be that which was recently stated by the Supreme Court in the "gold clause" decisions as follows:

"While the Congress is under no duty to provide remedies through the courts, the contractual obligation still exists, and, despite infirmities of procedure, remains binding upon the conscience of the sovereign."

Stabilization Is Outside War Debt Problem, Says Edie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Dr. Lionel D. Edie, economist, believes that it would be particularly unfortunate to inject the war debts into the stabilization question, according to an article, "Stabilization, an American Opinion," published in the Economic Forum.

Dr. Edie's objections are regarded as carrying considerable weight especially coming after Secretary Morgenthau's recent bid for a clearing of the atmosphere on this vital matter and the hint from Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, that war debts are a part of the problem.

Desire to End Stigma

"American economic authorities understand both the desire of the British Government to remove the stigma of default and the feeling in Great Britain that American obstinacy on the war debts has been harmful to both creditor and debtor," says Mr. Edie. "But they also realize the force of mass sentiment and would regret the stirring up of nationalistic emotions on the subject in connection with monetary discussions.

"If British officials asume that by saying 'No stabilization without settlement of war debts' they have a bargaining weapon with which to bring pressure to bear on the United States, they are almost certainly mistaken. The best American advice would be: Leave war debts out of the discussion, if real progress in stabilization is desired."

Too Many Problems

Proceeding in his discussion of the problem, Mr. Edie states that to overemphasize trade barrier removal and franc depreciation in addition to war debt settlement as prerequisites to stabilization is to invite interminable delay and in effect to halt monetary progress. "Nationalistic trade barriers are largely an outgrowth of competitive depreciation of currencies. It is possible that certain of them can be removed simultaneously with stabilization, but it is difficult to see how any major step in their removal can be taken prior to stabilization.

"A revaluation of the franc would subject the pound and the dollar to a certain amount of shock, and this shock would be experienced whether the new franc were immediately given a new, fixed gold value or were allowed to fluctuate.

Pound and Dollar Ratio

"The most important forward step in the world today would be to bring about stability as between the pound and the dollar. It does not have to be final. It can be provisional. It can be *de facto*. Instead of letting sterling 'seek its natural level' in relation to the dollar but proposing a fixed high price for gold, the United States and Great Britain could fix a *de facto* ratio between sterling and the dollar and let the price of gold 'seek its natural level.' But let the period of competitive depreciation between the pound and the dollar come to an end.

"With this stability of Anglo-Saxon currencies established as a basis of support, the world economy would be better prepared to absorb the shock of currency readjustments in western Europe. World recovery would then have the aid of a forward step toward monetary reconstruction and a step away from currency chaos."

May Insolvency Index Close to 15-Year Low

NEW YORK, June 6—Dun's Insolvency Index for May at 62.1 compares with 67.2 for April and 59.2 for May, 1934. With the exception of the Insolvency Index for May a year ago, no similar record for that month was anywhere near so low back to May, 1920.

The average for that month covering the years 1925-1929, inclusive, was 104.5. During the series of years last mentioned, conditions were considered in most respects nearly normal.

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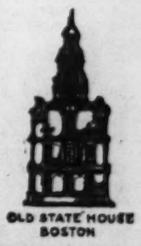

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President Asked For Laws to Rescue NRA Labor Gains

Conference on State Compacts Extends Battle Front for Wages and Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—President Roosevelt had before him today a resolution, unanimously adopted by state officials meeting here this week, urging that he use his influence to promote the interstate compact method of achieving in a constitutional manner the improvement of working conditions.

The resolution was carried to the White House by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, after it had received the approval of representatives of 14 states, meeting in her office. The Secretary, an advocate of interstate labor compacts, described the proposal as "interesting," but said it would be a slow method of retaining the benefits achieved by the NRA.

President Roosevelt acknowledged receipt of the proposal and said it would be studied. "There is no doubt," he wrote to the conference, "that continued effort in every state to improve and safeguard labor standards is of definite value."

Parkman Presiding

State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Massachusetts, chairman of the conference, hailed the interstate labor compact as a bright and hopeful ray in the "twilight zone" where the states cannot act by themselves and out of which the Federal Government had been barred by the Supreme Court.

Inasmuch as the President's plans for preserving the benefits of NRA are still in a formative stage, an attempt was made on the part of the Administration to steer the interstate conference away from any definite action, but the members insisted on making their views known in the form of a resolution.

As Mr. Parkman explained matters, point by point, the conference (1) requests the President to urge the passage of a resolution giving Congressional consent to the proposed labor compacts; (2) recommends the enactment of federal legislation strengthening the compact idea; and (3) suggests vigorous steps to bring the compact idea to the attention of the State Governments.

Next Meeting

The conference voted to send a representative to the Governors' Conference at Biloxi, Miss., on June 13 to explain the interstate compact and to urge its promotion. More states will be encouraged to send official delegations to the next meeting of the interstate compact group at Spring Lake, N. J.

The federal legislation which the conference would like to see passed would declare that interstate transportation into ratifying states of goods produced under working conditions below the standard set in the compact and of a competitive character, is a form of unfair competition. "This kind of transportation," Mr. Parkman explained, "would be prevented by the issuance of 'cease and desist' orders by a federal agency, similar to those now issued under the law by the Federal Trade Commission. Only those states would be protected which had passed laws pursuant to interstate compacts."

Legality

The President was asked to advise governors to call on their legislatures to give consideration to the necessity of early ratification of compacts on the subject of minimum wages, maximum hours of labor, and child labor.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., a member of the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Compacts, in moving the adoption of the resolution, said that he wished to call attention to a "legal, constitutional and thoroughly American method for preserving and promoting such gains in working conditions as existed throughout the nation under the NRA codes." "It is a method," he added, "which would completely respect state rights."

Canadian Youth Bars Dictatorship System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Expressing the belief that unemployment is here to stay under the present economic system, Canada's first Youth Congress at their recent meeting here went on record as favoring a system based on production for use instead of for profit, contending that only so can unemployment be permanently abolished. The congress also recommended non-contributory unemployment insurance; adequate relief to all persons over 16 years of age; cash relief on a basis of union wages, and favored immediate action on slum clearance.

Opposition to war was expressed by the congress, which recommended that education and other means of propaganda be used against war, and that war preparations and the production of war materials be actively opposed. The Dominion Government is to be asked to encourage the League of Nations by every possible means.

The congress also expressed opposition to the dictatorship of the few over the many, the attack on civil rights, the introduction of forced labor and racial and religious intolerance.

Maryland Campus Gets Gloucester Laboratory

COLLEGE PARK, Md., June 6 (AP)—The United States Bureau of Fisheries' technical laboratory, serving the Atlantic seaboard, will be moved to its new quarters at the University of Maryland before the end of this month.

The laboratory, now at Gloucester, Mass., will be in charge of Dr. J. M. Lemon, of the Bureau of Fisheries. He will be assisted by three Government chemists.

Foreign Affairs Get Place at Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

opinion in the Schechter case, when he said:

"This court has held that delegation may be unlawful though the act to be performed is definite and single, if the necessity, time, and occasion of the performance have been left in the end to the discretion of the delegate."

Resolution Pending

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, party whip, brought this quotation to the attention of the Foreign Relations Committee. In addition, Senator Vandenberg—who is currently the most prominently mentioned candidate for the Republican presidential nomination—has a resolution pending to abrogate the reciprocal tariff program in view of the Supreme Court's attitude. Following yesterday's committee session with Assistant Secretary Sayre, Senator Vandenberg said:

"Apparently, the Hull-Wallace-Tugwell-Sayre program is to proceed without interruption at least until some outraged citizen takes the matter into court, when there will be another St. Valentine's Day massacre by the Supreme Court."

Senator Vandenberg was presumed to refer to the St. Bartholomew massacre.

Directly opposing the Senator's views, State Department legalists insist the act under which they are operating is constitutional, and they hint at no interruption of their work.

Air Navigation Guarded

The Senate's field-day of ratifications set the final seal of approval upon a treaty to protect air navigation along sanitary lines; a convention by which Canada pays the United States $350,000 for damages to farms in the State of Washington from sulphur fumes emanating from Trail, B. C.; an amendment to the international convention for protection of industrial property permitting patents on agricultural products; and supplementary extradition treaties with Poland, Luxembourg, and Czechoslovakia.

The reciprocal tariff program continues to make steady progress. The act became law on June 12, last year. During the twelvemonth negotiations have been initiated with 18 nations, to which in 1934 the United States made 38 per cent of its sales abroad and from which it took 46 per cent of its imports. Most important of the treaties already concluded are those with Cuba, Brazil, Belgium, and Sweden.

Becomes General Rule

It is freely admitted that this method of making treaties is a sensational departure from the congressional procedure, which resulted in the much-criticized Smoot-Hawley schedules, produced the investigations of several lobbyists, and is held by some economists with having intensified the world-wide effects of the depression by setting the example in nationalistic economic barriers.

Administrative tariff-making, however, has become the rule in many other countries as a result of the depression, and to many impartial businessmen, financiers, and economists, the tariff-making facilities of an interdepartmental committee are more highly regarded than those of congress.

New York Merchants Ask Repeal of Fees Levied on Importations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—The bell buoy in the harbor of recovery was sounding a shoals warning here today when the Merchants' Association of New York filed a protest with Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, against the compensating fees levied against foreign goods entering the United States.

It was held that these fees, which were levied to aid industry under the NRA codes, were in view of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court unconstitutional, and that not only should the order for their collection be rescinded, but that levies paid by importers in the past under these provisions should be refunded.

The appeal to Mr. Morgenthau followed a refusal by the Collector of Customs here to forgo collection of these levies.

Speaks for Importers

Should Mr. Morgenthau grant the plea of the Merchants' Association, which speaks on behalf of importers who are its members, American manufacturers would, it was said in high trade quarters, find it difficult to meet the high standards of pay and working hours now maintained in industry under voluntary agreements and at the same time compete with foreign goods manufactured under low standards of pay.

The only relief they could expect, if was added, would be in an advance of the tariff duties. In the interim, however, they would be at the mercy of foreign producers—notably those of the Orient—who are able to manufacture their goods at a fraction of what it costs in the United States.

At the headquarters of the Merchants' Association it was said they had received many complaints by importers against these compensating fees, and it was indicated in various informed quarters that the drive against them just begun would be pressed with utmost vigor.

Labor Troubles Feared

The situation was seen as giving verisimilitude to the long range view by friends of the Administration that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the standards set by the NRA codes by voluntary agreement and that, when the first flush of enthusiasm by opponents of the National Industrial Recovery Act over the Supreme Court decisions had cooled, chiseling, already now apparent on a small scale, would grow, and widespread price-cutting would develop, with consequent lower standards of pay and longer working hours.

This, in turn, would, it was held, almost certainly result in serious labor trouble.

Despite this development, industry was going ahead with its mobilization to maintain the worth-while features of the codes. The board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute, largest oil trade body in the world, adopted resolutions urging industry not to be disconcerted by the dissolution of the petroleum code and advising all its member companies to observe the rules of fair practice "found by experience to make for stability and be in the public interest."

What's Going On In the Arts

The Abbey Players

T. C. MURRAY'S one-act play "Spring was presented by the Abbey Players at the Hollis last night for the first time in Boston, as part of a double bill with "The Playboy of the Western World."

Mr. Murray had been known here previously as the author of "Autumn Fires," a drama of middle age. In "Spring," he has written a true tragedy of the soil. Moreover, this little play is a tragedy with social implications. The villain of the piece is no person, but a social system which embitters its victims.

A South Munster farmer has lived for 22 years with his family and his aged father on a piece of mountainous land which barely sustains them. The wife, with seven children to look after, has been transformed from a kindly woman to a shrew. Her bitterness is turned toward her father-in-law, whom she regards as a useless encumbrance. Just as she has forced him to consent to leave for the almshouse, news comes (the time is 1908) of the passage of the Old Age Pension Bill, which provides for payment of five shillings a week to all over 70. The rejoicing over this is brief, for the good fortune is too much for the old man, who passes on, leaving the family in worse case than before.

The author directs our attention, not so much to the courage and weakness of human nature as to the iniquities of a social and economic system in which people can be left penniless after two decades of hard work; in which the loss of a ewe is a catastrophe, five shillings a week is a fortune for a whole family and the crust of bread eaten by an old man is regarded as taken from the mouths of the children; in which, as the wife cries, a few people have so much and all the others so little. The play is a powerful drama of protest as well as a tightly constructed and relentless tragedy.

Michael J. Dolan again distinguishes himself by the depth of imagination and precision of detail with which he characterizes the aged man who is the center of the tragedy, a gentle soul, patient under the blows of adversity and under the sharp upbraiding tongue of his daughter-in-law. In particular the scene in which he is overcome with joy at the news of the pension is profoundly conceived and movingly executed. This rôle is another in the gallery of portraits which honor this actor and the company which has produced him.

Sincere contributions are made by Miss Maureen Delaney as the old man's sister, P. J. Carolan as his son and Miss May Craig as the daughter-in-law. L. A. S.

Elisabeth Bergner, Twice

OPPORTUNITY is afforded this week to Boston film patrons to see Elisabeth Bergner in two films. She is starred in "Escape Me Never," at Keith's Memorial, and in "Ariane," at the Fine Arts. Moreover, Ariane was Miss Bergner's first modern rôle in English, and Gemma Jones, in "Escape Me Never," is her latest. In the first, Miss Bergner is a brunette; in the newer one, a blonde. She remains, however, her charming self.

"Escape Me Never" is based on the stage play which was made from Margaret Kennedy's novel, "The Fool of the Family," and in which Miss Bergner appeared with prodigious success in London and in New York. The story, as everybody knows, is a sequel to the famous yarn of the Sanger family called "The Constant Nymph." In it, Sebastian, son of the great composer, carries on the family tradition of genius and of selfishness.

The film, a British production, follows the play very closely, with the waif Gemma Jones defeating her rival and returning at the end to take care of her helpless husband. It has been said that the film is better than the play. To this observer, such a statement is based on a misconception of films and of drama. A film that merely copies a play can never be as good as the original. (Not that the original, in this instance, was any great shakes as a play.)

The attempts of the producers of this film to enlarge the scope of the play are ineffective. There are shots of the Sangers hiking over the mountains which are picturesque but add nothing dramatically. There is one of those long sequences showing Gemma traversing a hospital corridor which merely underlies the fact that she has lost her baby. There are closeups which are less effective than the views of the actress in action. It needs her whole personality to convey her charm, not merely her face. Worst of all, Sebastian's ballet has been made a success instead of a failure, thus making the quarrel with the prima ballerina superfluous and weakening the motivation of Gemma's return.

No; the film certainly is not so good as the play, but it is a very enjoyable film, nevertheless, thanks to the personal acting of the star. Miss Bergner has been described by some of the more emotional critics as "great" because of her work in this play. It is not necessary to toss about the word "great" so carelessly in order to enjoy this actress. She is a bewitching gamine capable of tragic depths as well as comedic heights. Is that not enough?

It has to be enough in "Ariane," because the play is too silly for words and the print, an old British product, is poor in photography and sound. The story, based on a novel by Claude Anet, has to do with the amorous adventures of a girl and a middle-aged Don Juan. It is thoroughly adolescent and thoroughly dull. Miss Bergner is charming, but Percy Marmont plays the "hero" all too well. L. A. S.

Dead Letter Levy Voted

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Legislation to levy a nickel charge on letters returned from the Dead-Letter Office to the sender was passed by the House June 3 and sent to the White House. The boost from three cents was requested by the Post Office Department because of the cost of handling misaddressed and unclaimed mail.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

SALE or rent beautiful Long Island North Shore properties; Flushing to Huntington; listings also solicited. ROBERT BOYLE, 146-25 35th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Flushing 9-0821.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olaynit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-82, Watertown, N. Y.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Apartment, bath and kitchenette, $90; also available one room suite, bath and kitchenette, $75. Hotel Gralyn, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston. ROBERT K. JOHNSON, Manager. KEN. 3000.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—5 rooms, reception hall, furnace heat; convenient and pleasant location. Tel. Somerset 2182-W.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—2-room cor. apt., beautifully furnished; maid service; large kitchen; 2 blocks Grand Central Station; $40 month; references. 121 E. 40th (Apt. 5).

YONKERS, N. Y.—Modern apt., 2½ rooms, reasonable, July, Aug.; convenient to subway and Columbia University. QUEREAU, 30 Post St. Yon 8448-J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—35-room farm boarding house, 50 years following; fully equipped; hall, store, pool, tractor, truck, car; 60 acres. W. L. GREENE, Catskill, New York. Box 58.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE OR RENT — Attractive, well-equipped cottage Maine coast, large living room, 2 bedrooms, screened porch, electric; running water. E. L. Burch, Two Lights, South Portland, Maine.

VERMONT TOURIST COTTAGE—New, attractive, quiet; near Mettowee River; 3 rooms, screened porches, electricity, complete housekeeping; over night, week, month; reasonable. Highway 30. Information write W. H. STRATTON, Granville, N. Y., c/o Pawlet, Vt., R.F.D.

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SUFFIELD, CONN.—Comfortable mod. home, pleasant surroundings, home cooking, reas. rates; swimming. Mrs. A. C. Shuit, Millrift.

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WILL dispose of a beautiful dining room suite at a sacrifice; 10 pieces (Duncan Phyfe Period). MILDRED DAY TEA AND GIFT SHOP, 48 New Street, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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YOUNG WOMAN for general housework; capable of plain cooking in family of six; two adults, three boys, 18, 17 and 9, one girl 20; laundry sent out; winter home in Lowell, Mass., summer Durham, N. H., on Little Bay. Box R-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

HOUSES FOR SALE

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Home of artistic design, beautifully located, 2 hours from New York on N. Y. C. R. R. 36 Adriance Ave.

VERONA, N. J., 121 Morningside Road—Modern 7-room house in Orange Mountains; level lot, 60x120; 2-car garage. Inquire Box 109, Upton, Mass.

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WANTED—To rent, preferably west side of Boston, off main road, house suitable for home for subnormal children. Tel. Wayland, Mass. 194-5.

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Messenger Leaves With $286,000 For Cuban's Abductors

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HAVANA, June 6—It was learned today in unimpeachable quarters that business associates of the kidnaped Antonio San Miguel, aged Cuban millionaire, had sent a messenger to the abductors with $286,000 in American money to meet ransom demands.

The kidnapers made a bold attempt at contact with San Miguel's attorney, Pedro Herrera Sotolongo, with the millionaire's own valet.

The valet, Simon Arleta, was seized yesterday evening with two other servants when San Miguel was captured by eight men posing as mango pedlers. Today he showed up at Sotolongo's home with a letter from the kidnapers. Police took him into custody at once, however, and seized the letter.

Bank Notes Show Up In Tacoma Kidnaping

Copyright, 1935, by the Associated Press

TACOMA, Wash., June 6 (AP)—Discovery of a second bank note used in the ransoming of George Weyerhaeuser and the reported detention of a man for questioning, today spurred authorities on the trail of the nine-year-old boy's kidnapers.

Usually reliable sources reported a man at a Seattle hotel had been detained for questioning. His identity was not disclosed and Department of Justice agents here followed their customary practice of refusing comment.

The second ransom bill—one of the 20,000 paid to the abductors last week—was discovered in the Spokane, Wash., postoffice. The first one was uncovered in a Portland bank Tuesday after it was tendered at Huntington, Ore., Sunday night for a railroad ticket to Salt Lake City.

Miss Vernor Beavers, Spokane money order clerk, received the second bill between 9 a. m., and 1 p. m., Tuesday. Federal authorities were notified at Portland.

Federal agents here yesterday took the Weyerhaeuser boy on a sudden motor trip, presumably in search of a gang hideout near Issaquah, where he was released for $200,000 Saturday.

Local Classified

MILLINERY

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Doris Millinery, 636 Marlborough Road. Ladies! Have your hats remodeled, $1.50 up. Removal sale. After July 1st will be located, 1906 Church Ave., near St. Paul's Pl. Mansfield 6-7486.

ROSLYN MILLINERY

Brooklyn, N. Y., 630 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Streets, near First Church. New Summer Models $1.39 up.

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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removes; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Plated Jewelry. Boston Old Gold Exchange, Colonial Building, 106 Boylston St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

BRETHAVEN, 36 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Close to beach, clean comfortable rooms by day or week; reasonable.

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation

BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

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Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to purchase a home at a price less than 10 years ago. Choice apartments and dwellings for rent

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27 Years in Flatbush

FOR SALE, FREEPORT, L. I., as investment or home, modern stucco house on exclusive residential corner; 125x169½, 17 old tall trees, now $12,500. Phone Freeport 3847.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Large, comfortable home on inlet of the Sound; porches with extensive view; excellent cooking. THE MISSES AINLEY, 809 Stuart Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable, 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church, 84 Gainsboro St. Mrs. Caswell, Circle 7702.

N. Y. C., 808 Lexington Ave. (between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)—Rear rooms, comfortable, quiet, pleasant American atmosphere; $7-$8. Phone MISS SMITH, Rhinelander 4-9313.

SADDLE HORSES

TEN HIGH-CLASS KENTUCKY-BRED HORSES

PLEASURE and show prospects at lower prices than good horses have been sold in many years: No. 1, gray mare, 15.1, beautiful type walk-trot mare, lot of flash, sound and safe, broken to drive; No. 2, chestnut 5-gaited mare, can do the 5 gaits right, 15.3, a real pleasure mare with lots of quality, handsome as they come; No. 3, bay gelding, ride and drive, 15.3, safe for anyone, you will like this horse; No. 4, sorrel heavyweight mare, white markings, 1100 lbs., a road hack supreme; No. 5, chestnut gelding, 16.1, 1220 lbs., doubtful if this horse can be duplicated in the East, rides and drives, lot of style, safe for everyone in the family to use; No. 6, bay heavyweight mare, will jump well and can win on conformation, 6 yrs. old, very safe hack; No. 7, chestnut mare, 15.2, real running walk mare, 5 yrs. old, broken to drive and ride; No. 8, gray mare, 14.3, ride and drive, lot of type, make a perfect children's hack; No. 9, brown gelding, thoroughbred, 15.3, has been hunted and is safe hack; No. 10, bay gelding, broken to ride and drive, 6 yrs. old, a pleasure horse that is safe anywhere. Over 30 ponies, headed by the champion spotted ride and drive pony Kingfish; this pony has won more blues and championships than any spotted pony in America. Pony wagons, harness, show buggies, stable equipment; buy and sell and exchange; free delivery. PAINE'S STOCK FARM, Franklin, Mass. Tel. 433.

SILVERWARE

VALUE Silverware, Replating, Watch Repairing. A. EINSOHN, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C., Va. 3-8480. Formerly with John Wanamaker.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, colored, houseman, gardener; willing to be generally useful; good references. W. Hough, 63 W. Rutland Sq., Boston, Ken. 3743.

YOUNG MAN, six years various printing willing to serve in any capacity. S. E. KIAR, 4256 Barnes Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUFFALO OR WESTERN N. Y.—Exp. hskpr., full or part time; home or camp. Write Representative, 410 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined German, with daughter, good cook, wants position suburb near high school; references. KIRSTEN, 45 Dwight Place, Englewood, N. J. Englewood 3-1745.

NURSE desires position anywhere as child nurse, nursery teacher, governess, companion or camp worker. MISS CATHERINE CLARK, 14 Evergreen Ave., Middletown, Conn.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position; 13 years' experience real estate, banking, title insurance and income tax work; university graduate. Box B-49, 717 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOCIAL READJUSTMENT

Young woman experienced in helping women regain normal interests and activities; college and secretarial school graduate; references. R-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRAINED librarian with many years' experience is desirous of change; college or private library preferred. X-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman with training and exp. desires position as companion or care of small child. R-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE, on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; running water in rooms; $16 to $18; booklet. C. E. Stevens.

REFINED country home, situated on hill overlooking lake; home grown fruits and vegetables; located near Lucerne-in-Maine. E. Johnson, Holden, Maine, R. F. D. No. 1.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN., Perry Cottage—A quiet country home; pleasant rooms, good food, own gardens and poultry; moderate rates.

WARDSBORO, VT.—Enjoy our farm; high in Green Mountains; excellent food; views; rest, quiet; $15.00 weekly, $2.50 daily; write for information. "MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM."

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We have everything you need for a successful picnic—even those attractive paper plates, cups, cloths and napkins which match. And of course, plenty of good things to eat and drink.

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(Continued)

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for men and women
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FRESH EGGS
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Your Personal Appearance Is Worth It
We Guarantee Courtesy, Sanitation Satisfaction. Expert Workmanship.
Do not take these for granted everywhere
Come up and inspect our shop.

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CONNECTICUT

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White Hats
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Original Creations and Reproductions

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Your Credit Is Good Here
Small Weekly Payments If Desired
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Complete Stocks of
Palm Beach and Linen Suits
FOR MEN AND BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
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Arrow Shirts with new "Trubenized" collar
SPALDING BATHING SUITS
M. E. VAN DUYN
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The "KIDDIES' PAL" Line of Charming Little Frocks and Wash Suits
Dresses—Size 1 to 10 Years
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The finest little garments both in designing and tailoring—in fabrics and colorings that will make immediate appeal to Mothers. See them at our Children's Dept.
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Sold Exclusively at
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With all the flippancies and frills of the high price class, yet we have them as low as..... $1.98 each
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FLORISTS
ETHEL R. SIECK
Let us remember the graduate with flowers
Phone Ver 4896 1822 N. Charles St.
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Our Annual June Sale of
TOWELS Thousands of Them
in a Great June Event!
- Large Size Cannon Turkish Towels, man size, 35x46. Each..... 50c
- Wash Cloths to match, 25c.
- Solid Color Cannon Turkish Towels. Each..... 39c
- Gay Striped Cannon Beach Towels. Size 52x72. Each..... $1.00
- Cannon Wash Cloths, Dozen $1.00
- Individual Huck Hand Towels. Size 14x20. Dozen..... $1.00

On Sale Street Floor

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at
31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
Albany, N. Y., and in
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

Our Newly Arranged
CARPET and RUG DEPARTMENT
is the most attractive spot of its kind in Albany.
COME IN SOON!
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ALBANY, NEW YORK

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The Roamer Hat
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ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
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REAL ESTATE
and
INSURANCE
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Exclusive with
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET 4-3314

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Cool, Snug-fitting
$2.45
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CORRECT SHOES *opp. Fair Store*

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Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
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Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
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Tel. 6260-6261

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MILBURN and PAXTON AVENUE
All articles insured while in our possession
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Proprietor Service
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TELEPHONE 0310

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INCORPORATED
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206 Washington Market
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MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders' Supplies — Paints
Phone 52

Phone for Food
61
BURGETTS
Quality Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Meats
Free delivery in Cortland daily.

GLOVERSVILLE

MARTIN & NAYLOR Co.
QUALITY
Wearing Apparel for Summer
Dresses — Suits — Sportswear
Hosiery — Underwear
Outfit yourself now for your Vacation Trip
Large stock of Household Furnishings
NOW ON DISPLAY

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
North Main Street

The New White
$5 ENNA JETTICKS $6
Are beautiful shoes and very comfortable
CHARLES BROOKINS

WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
EARLE P. MESICK
Electrical Contractor
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To Meet All Requirements
ARGERSINGER'S

When YOU Paint
Use DEVOE
100% Pure Lead and Zinc
E. S. BATCHELLER & CO.
97 NORTH MAIN STREET

Washable Wallpaper
Fair Prices
Good Quality
COWLES, BROWN & Co.

ITHACA

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Silk Hosiery .....
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

ATWATER'S
KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE

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Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

"Quality First But Always at Reasonable Prices"
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL
PAINT, GLASS
13-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Treadeasy Shoes
Sold Exclusively in Jamestown at
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
CHADAKOIN BUILDING

KENMORE

Chubaroff
TEL. RI. 7133
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Radios, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Cleaners, Ranges
SALE OR RENT
EXPERT SERVICE
Convenient Terms 2801 Delaware Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

CLOCK TEA ROOM
Wholesome, Home Cooked Dinners
Daily 50c and 60c Sundays 75c
(Open Sunday from 12:30-6 p. m.)
We specialize in luncheons and dinners for clubs, organizations and parties
121 ARGONNE DR., KENMORE RI. 1166

Viola Stevens Hats
and Accessories
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings
2828 DELAWARE AVENUE

SHOES — RUBBERS — KEDS
For Men For Women For Children
FLORSHEIM—ENNA JETTICK—RED GOOSE
FREEMAN—SI-EN-TIFFICK—THOTO GOOD

GEO. L. SEIFERT
RI. 4915 2894 Delaware Ave.

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ESCOTT SERVICE, Inc.
SOCONY
REPAIRS
TIRES
BATTERIES
WASHING
ACCESSORIES
41 Boston Post Rd.
Larchmont, N. Y.
QUALITY ECONOMY SERVICE
WESTMOUNT LAUNDRY
J. McLAUCHLIN, Prop.
Station Plaza Tel. Larchmont 1456
All Services Moderately Priced

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P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-4679
SCHWARTZ'S
Beauty Salon
Expert Beauty Service in all its branches. Specials Monday to Thursday. Expert barber service for Men.
Cor. Mott Ave. and James St.

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

See Our New Streamline
Westinghouse Refrigerator
WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE
513 Central Avenue Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

Square Deal Market
Select Fruits and Vegetables
Specials Every Day
439 Central Ave. cor. Columbia Ave.
Tel. Cedarhurst 0720

FAR ROCKAWAY Rockaway Park

Walker's Apparel Shops
1015 CENTRAL AVENUE
FAR ROCKAWAY
130 Beach 116th Street
Rockaway Park
Open every evening until 10 P. M.

BELLE HARBOR 5-0088
WESTRICH'S
Restaurant and Delicatessen
194 Beach, 116th Street

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North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
Blachas and Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
$2 Minimum Charge
41-61 Main St. Phone Ind. 3-5235

Cotton Dresses
Sheer, Net, Seersucker and Gingham
$1.98 to $2.98
MARG'S
36-33 MAIN STREET

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LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE
FLUSHING TO HUNTINGTON
ROBERT D. BOYLE
146-25 35TH AVENUE
FLUSHING 9-0821
LISTINGS SOLICITED

Sale of Dresses $5.95
Values 10.95 to 19.75
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings, Mon., Wed., Fri.

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PORCH CHAIRS
CAMP CHAIRS
Forest Hills Hardware Co.
71-32 Austin St. BOul. 8-2562

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We Deliver Ph. Free. 4549
LOUIS B. YOUNG'S
Delicatessen
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Meats, Poultry, Fish
Vegetables and Fruits
68 W. MERRICK ROAD, FREEPORT
Next to Grove Theatre

ALMA ELLYSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
Frederics Vita-Tonic
Permanent Wave..... $7.50
Other Permanent Waves to Suit Any Pocketbook.
Phone Free, 4639 for Appointment
80 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
One Flight Up

Goldman Shoe Shop
Agency for Arch Preserver Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Kali-sten-iks
FOR CHILDREN
84 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

NEW YORK — Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

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Now Showing
Smartly Styled
Bathing Suits and Beach Wear
Corsets — Hosiery — Lingerie — Accessories
80 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

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GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

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Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Budget Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

Amityville	Amityville 1060
Bellmore	Wantagh 700
East New York	Applegate 7-7605
East Rockaway	Lynbrook 2777
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Hempstead	Hempstead 635
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood	Hegeman 3-2312
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Garden Supplies
Fertilizer, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Trellis, LAWN SEED, Rose Bushes
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS, HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

EMMA FELTEN
HATS
80-07 POLK AVENUE
Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel Pomeroy 6-4018

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
WM. GRAHAM CO.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
Furniture Repairing
Cabinet Making
84-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0605

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises. Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

New Tip Top Delicatessen Stores, Inc.
Store of Friendly Service
We meet chain store prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-3403

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
Meats Poultry Provisions Fish
Orders promptly delivered.
80-18 POLK (37th) AVENUE
Tel. Newtown 9-1662

LEVINE Hardware Co., Inc.
Wholesale Builders' Hardware
Electrical Appliances—Paints
Oils—Janitors' Supplies
82-18 Roosevelt Avenue Hav. 4-9820

H. MERJIAN, Inc.
81-12 ROOSEVELT AVE.
Rug Cleaning
HAVEMEYER 4-9100

NEW YORK — Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

EDMAR
MILLINERY SHOPS
82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

JAMAICA

SPRING IS HERE!
Now Is the Time for:
- Dry Air Cold Storage
- Repairs and Remodeling
- Beautiful Capes, Scarfs and Jackets

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street Republic 9-0100

LONG ISLAND CITY

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Apartments and Stores Along North Shore of Queens
Hosinger & Bode INC.
CHATHAM PHENIX BLDG. STI 4-8955

LYNBROOK

W. B. Franklin Auto Service
Specializing in Ignition & Carburetors
Parts Accessories Battery Service
Corner Atlantic Avenue and Carter Court
Telephones: Lynbrook 5533 Floral Park 5558

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

Red Ash Coal Company INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

I. Jacobson & Son
ON JUNE 14th and 15th an expert corsetiere, demonstrating Even-Pul Girdles, Corselettes and Corsets will be at your service.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

SILK CITY
For Better Fabrics and Mill Prices
381 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Next Door to Telephone Co.
LYNBROOK, L. I.

Van Roon Hosiery Shops
25 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK
HOSIERY — CORSETS
BRASSIERES
LINGERIE — GLOVES
For Quality and Service
Call Lynbrook 7330
The Modern Tailor
Furrier, Cleaner and Dyer
158 ATLANTIC AVENUE

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

Quality Laundry
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates Prompt and Courteous Service
27 FRONT STREET EAST ROCKAWAY
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 3383

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

Olympia Confectionery
Makers of the Finest Products
Will Supply Your Candy Requirements
OUR ICE CREAM IS MADE OF THE PUREST FRESH CREAM
Delicious, Smooth and Wholesome
Try Our Tasty Lunches
32 SO. OCEAN AVE. Home of Quality

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Telephone Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
48 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2333

NEW YORK — Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAUST BROS.
Queens' Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

RICHMOND HILL

Phone Richmond Hill 2-9233
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117TH STREET

for
● Awnings ● Window-Shades
● Venetian Blinds
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
Phone Rep. 9-7777

Cocomalt
John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

FATHER'S DAY
SUNDAY, JUNE 16TH
"Give Him Something to Wear"
Plesser & Sons
Men's and Boys' Haberdashers
9105 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel Rockville Centre 1815, 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Permanent Waving
A Beautiful Wave *A Lasting Wave*
MOLIETTA Beauty Shop
49 FRONT STREET Tel. R. V. C. 43

J. & E. LUTZ
Known for Quality
Matrux Shoes
10 No. VILLAGE AVE. ROCKVILLE CENTER

HICKS & WATTS HARD WARE
Bird Baths—Garden Tools—Lawn Mowers
Paints—Bird Houses—Cutlery
Special This Week
ADIRONDACK LAWN CHAIR 1.89
Don't Forget Our New Address
49 North Village Avenue
Two doors from railroad tracks. Ph. R.V.C. 171

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93, FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Starters
Generators and Ignition
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

The Store of Satisfaction
MARIANNE'S
APPAREL SHOP
Coats — Dresses — Hats
MRS. ETHEL SHAW, *Manager*
Open Evenings Except Wednesday
Merrick Road at Village Ave. R. V. C. 2612

MADSEN'S
Food Market
Fancy Groceries, Vegetables, Quality Meats and Poultry
205 Merrick Road Tel. R. V. C. 7014

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 3-9105

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2849
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers
Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to
Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service.

WHITNEY SHIRTS
The Edson Lewis Co.
CLOTHIERS - HABERDASHERS
21 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON-ADAMS
COAL — COKE — OIL
LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
FAIR. 4-2800 OAK. 2600

EASY WASHERS
Norge Refrigerators
Expert Washer Repair Service
GEORGE H. McKEE Inc.
101 East 3rd Street Oak. 1030-1031

HARRY LEVY
Real Estate—Insurance
Complete Listings of
APARTMENTS AND HOUSES
REMARKABLE VALUES
CONSULT US FOR YOUR NEEDS.
85 GRAMATAN AVE. OAKWOOD 1300

If you'd like to save next winter on the cost of
FUEL OIL
Consult
LEO J. MURRAY
9 South Third Avenue
PHONE OAKWOOD 3421—PELHAM 0246

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
A NEW LOAN LIBRARY
Full Line of Office Equipment
New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AVENUE Tel. OAkwood 7410

NEWBURGH

TEL. 144
WOOLSEY-NASH MOTORS, Inc.
Nash Motor Cars
Sales and Service
STORAGE
Central Valley, N. Y.

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

Madeline's Beauty Shop
FREDERIC'S COMBINATION
and
FREDERIC'S FULL CROQUIGNOLE
PERMANENT WAVE, 6.50
81 Centre Avenue New Rochelle 6536

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
ROOM 308
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE 6896

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
HERBERT J. GRANT
INSURANCE UNDERWRITER AND BROKER
55 John Street New York, N. Y. Beekman 3-9400
170 Elm Street New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES, LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 Main St. New Rochelle 5549

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

TELEPHONES
NEW ROCHELLE 7809 MAMARONECK 90
SPOTLESS—ODORLESS
NON-SHRINKABLE
Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. BARUCH, *Proprietor*
LOVELY FROCKS IN CHIC YOUTHFUL STYLES
Regular and half sizes
Also up to Size 46
12 Lockwood Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

RUDOLPH
HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
Skilled Operators
Highest Type Service
Hair Cuts—Permanents
409 North Avenue New Rochelle 2520

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

The Cake Box
Tea Room
MARY A. NASH, *Prop.*
DELICIOUS FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE
—CATERING
WEDDINGS—RECEPTIONS—BRIDGES
111 Centre Avenue N. R. 6112

The Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
LOVELY WEDDING GIFTS
GRADUATION and CASUAL GIFTS
610 Main Street at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 996

LOUISE HAIRDRESSERS
Superior Service, Atmosphere, Refinement—Trained Experts in All Departments of Beauty Culture.
395 NORTH AVENUE Tel. N. R. {8631 / 5362}
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5050

Legnard Talner
JEWELER
GIFTS FOR BOY AND GIRL GRADUATES
WEDDING GIFTS
FLAT SILVER—TELECHRON CLOCKS
FINE JEWELRY—HAMILTON WATCHES
565 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE. N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

Socony Service Station
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5456

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

DE LAURENTE BEAUTY SALON
EXPERT OPERATORS
Hair Cuts—Permanents
590½ MAIN STREET N. R. 2945
Also 5th Floor Ware's Dept. Store
TEL.: N. R. 2500

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
F. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Tired Rooms Transformed
IN ONE DAY WITH
WALLHIDE ONE-DAY PAINTING
New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company*
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000
*We can arrange convenient financing.

New Rochelle
HOUSE of MUSIC
PROTECT YOUR PIANO
Special Offer
A Fine Tuning—A Thorough Cleaning and Disinfecting of your Felts and under the Keyboard. $5.00 Complete
We get to where the moths are and preserve the life of your piano.
82 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 4317

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES {Mount Vernon.....Oakwood 8600 / Yonkers.....Nepperhan 4200 / New Rochelle..New Rochelle 3232}

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

O'NEIL STORAGE WAREHOUSE CORP.
Local and Long Distance Moving, Storage for Household Goods and Automobiles, Modern and Improved Service.
CALL MELROSE 5-0437
607 BERGEN AVE., NEW YORK CITY

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

THE BUNNY HAT SHOP
7712 Fifth Avenue
Smart Millinery
SHERMAN MILLINERY
8104 Fifth Avenue
Bridal Veils and Hats Made to Order—Ready to Wear

WEDDING RINGS
and Many Gifts for
The Bride—The Graduate—The Hostess
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Jeweler Watchmaker
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Except Wed., Close 6:30 P. M.

CARLINO
BROS. GROCERS
7512 THIRD AVENUE
Vegetables Fruits
Orders promptly delivered.
ATLANTIC 5-0537

FURS
Storage Free With Any Remodeling or Repairing
Also New Coats Made to Order at Special Summer Prices
A. OLEWACK
1165 Flatbush Ave., Near Vanderveer Place
Established 1916

ROSEDALE FLORISTS
CORNER CHURCH and OCEAN AVES.
Buckminster 2-7010

COMFORTABLE DRESS SHOES
Men's Sizes 4 to 21
Women's Sizes 1 to 13
Special care given to children
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY
We Do Work of Every Description
503 Kings Highway
Esplanade 5-1141

RIGHT ACTIVITY
expressed in
Mimeographing and Multigraphing
Accurate Reporting Co.
JULIUS A. GOERDELER
391 Fulton Street Triangle 5-6636

ARM'S FOOD STORES Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
1408 CORTELYOU ROAD
Fresh Fish every Wed., Thurs., Friday
TEL. BUCKMINSTER 4-4155

Manhattan

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA
Incorporated
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W., Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent: $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains....10184		Poughkeepsie...4793	
Ossining.....1917		Croton.....459	
Tarrytown.....2359		Chappaqua.....383	
Newburgh.....3178		Mt. Kisco.....5492	
		Katonah.....198	

Offenbacher's Market
1000 MAIN STREET
PHONES: 1165—1166
Delicatessen—Groceries—Meats
Fruits and Vegetables

H. C. VOUGHT
Furniture ● Floor Coverings
Shades ● Awnings
PHONE 1619 225 N. DIVISION ST.

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE
RIZZUTO MOTOR COMPANY
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK
D. Rizzuto, Pres. Phones 351-352

FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387
KEYSTONE PAINTS
Varnishes—Brushes—Wallpaper
Glass—Sundries

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

The Cotton Shop
The Famous Nelly Don and Tom Boy Cotton Frocks
$1.95 to $10.95
STREGERS EMERSON CO.
107 No. Main St., Port Chester, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Seven of the Reasons Why Thrifty Shoppers Come to Luckey's
Luckey's Baby Week
Semi-Annual Sale of Toiletries
Promotion of Sport Silks
Promotion of Bryn Mawr Slips
Summer Sale of Towels
Opening of Russian Bazaar
55c Hosiery Sale
Luckey, Platt & Co.

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 Cannon Street Phone 4913
Shampoos 50c Long Hair 75c
Finger Wave or Marcel Wave 50c
Ringlets 25c extra
Free parking to our patrons in rear of store.

SWISS
Cleaners & Dyers
Now is the time to have your winter clothes, draperies and rugs cleaned and stored.
Phone 644 542 Main Street
Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call 4501

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open Sundays from 11 a. m. until 8:30 p. m.
Other Evenings Until 10 P. M.
NO LIQUORS SERVED

Warm Weather Suggestions
A large variety of
Cookies — Plainer Cakes
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7413, 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY SALES CO., Inc.
230 Andrew St., near Clinton Main 5947
Electric Refrigerators
WASHERS, CLEANERS
FIXTURES, RADIOS
Free Parking on Property

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

How to Find the Local Dealer
can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
For candy, lunches, dinners or tourist's information visit the Store Beautiful
38-40 EAST AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

STONE 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 TEMPLE BLDG.
Corner Franklin and North Streets
Fred Frank Jacob Schulz

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Blue Stone for Driveways and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed
Everything for House and Garden
Devoe Paints Moth Preventative
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

U. S. RUBBER
GAYETTES
RUBBER FOOTWEAR
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

The Sherwin Williams Co.
128 Jay Street
SCHENECTADY N. Y.
PAINTS—VARNISHES
LACQUERS—WALL PAPERS

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

We carry a full line of HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Also KRE-MEL
KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
and a full line of
STAPLE GROCERIES
H. S. BARNEY CO.
PHONE 4-4811

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.
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DRESSES COATS—SUITS MILLINERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

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MANUFACTURED ICE
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G. E. VAN VORST Co., Inc.
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Gasoline ESSO Oils
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Meats, Vegetables, Groceries, Fruits
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Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
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NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

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Storage, Gas, Oil, Batteries
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Famous From Coast to Coast
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Famous
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
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Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

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FIRE and AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
TELEPHONE 4-0606
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COMPANIES and individuals whose business would be benefited by seasonal use of bank credit are invited to discuss their requirements with our officers.
This bank makes sound commercial loans to be repaid within a reasonable period.
Northern New York Trust Company
A Marine Midland Bank

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Exclusive with
Kitty Kelly
"Paige" Hats, $1.88
None Higher

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MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole
Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, Finger Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Nelly Don Summer Fashions
Yes, the fine eyelets, laces, voiles, dimities, and batistes are here! *Exclusive in White Plains with*
RUTH RICHARDS
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The STEAM Permanent
Is the successful permanent! Your hair retains its softness, lustre, beauty..... $5
Licensed Hair Dyer
Beauty Salon
199 MAIN ST., BAR BLDG.
White Plains 4088
Super Curling

CLEANING—59c up
Suits, Coats, Dresses (plain), Bathrobes. Men's Hats Cleaned and Blocked....40c
All Wool Slacks.....$3.85, value $5.00

CLIMAX
French Dry Cleaners and Tailor
20 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 6735

La DEBUTANTE
announces the showing of their
BATHING SUITS and BEACH ATTIRE
This is the last few days of our unusual Clearance Sale!
La DEBUTANTE
171 MAMARONECK AVENUE

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

Graduation Days Are Here
WATCHES
DIAMONDS
JEWELRY
MEYER GORDON INC.
Established 31 Years
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Elsie Beauty Salon
The Art of Perfection in
HAIRDRESSING *by* "GEORGE"
Permanent Waving $7.50 up
190 MARTINE AVENUE W. P. 3930

RUG CLEANING!
We specialize in Cleaning and Shampooing Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets.
Also Repairing and Storing in Fireproof Warehouse.
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Established 20 Years.
107-121 Brookfield Street Tel. W. P. 472

COOL SPORTSWEAR SHOES
STONE'S SHOES
199 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS

COLD FUR STORAGE
New Modern Vaults on Premises
1% on your valuation above $500 value. Minimum charge, Fur Coats, $2.00. Minimum charge, Cloth Coats, $1.50.
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148 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

FLORENTZ PHARMACY
Primrose House Toiletries
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Chiffon Face Powder $1.00
New summer shades.
FREE DELIVERY
Main Street Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6530

Post Road Produce Market
19 E. POST ROAD
TEL. W. P. 8680
Assorted Cold Cuts Our Specialty

M. STEIN Millinery
"Hats people talk about"
134 EAST POST ROAD

At the REQUEST *of our* PATRONS! *We are extending our* SALE *for another week.*
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WESTCHESTER FLORISTS, Inc.
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DRESSES
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MILLINERY
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CHARLES SAFANDA
DELICATESSEN
"BEL PAESE" CHEESE
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CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Yonkers 8800 Enteprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

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Distributors of
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COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

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"Printing As and When You Want It"
CHURCH, SOCIETY and COMMERCIAL PRINTING that commands attention
PHONE YONKERS 2542
72 RADFORD STREET YONKERS

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Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO AND WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed., $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 6436-9058

Announcement
During the summer months we will feature a most complete selection of summer dresses on our main floor at the new low price of 6.95.
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET YONKERS

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

A complete list of these programs will appear in the Monitor on the first Thursday of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Birmingham—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WSGN, 1310kc.

Arkansas

Blytheville—Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.
Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; second and fourth Fridays each month, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m.; KIEM, 1210kc.
Hollywood—Sundays, 1 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.
Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.
Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.
Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.
San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County; last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD 600kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m., Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.
Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Colorado

Denver—Thursday, 8:45 p. m., KLZ 560kc.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 10 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.
Washington—Thursday, 5.45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.
Pensacola—Mondays, 9:30 a. m., WCOA, 1340kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Every other Saturday, 1:15 p. m., WGST, 890kc.
Columbus—Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Macon—Every other Saturday, 7 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Evansville—Third Sundays, 6:15 p. m., WGBF, 630kc.
Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.
Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Davenport—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WOC, 1370kc.

Kansas

Abilene—Sundays, July 7, Aug. 4, and Sept. 1, KFBI, 1050kc.
Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.
Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.
Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 4:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 8 a. m., WLAP, 1420 kc.
Louisville—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m.; fourth Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.
Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc.
Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:45 p. m.; Sundays, 6:30 p. m., WBNO 1200kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, June 15 and 29, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

Massachusetts

***Boston**—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:45 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Detroit—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.
Royal Oak—Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.
Vicksburg—Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays; June 12 and 13; July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8; Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.
Columbia—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.
Kansas City—Fridays, June 7 and 14, 6:30 p. m., W9XBY, 1530kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.
Scottsbluff—First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KOKY, 1500kc.
York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.
Red Bank—Fourth Fridays, 4 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
New York—Sundays, 4 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 11:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Syracuse—Wednesdays, 1:15 p. m., WFBL, 1300kc.
***Troy**—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.
Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.
Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.
Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU 640kc.
Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 4:30 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.
Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m. KTUL, 1400kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.
Marshfield—Third Fridays, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.
Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc.
Portland—Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, June 13 and 20, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.
Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.
Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.
Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; Sundays, 1 p. m., KGFI, 1500kc.
Dallas—Sundays 1 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc.
Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.
Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.
Houston—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.
Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
San Antonio—Wednesdays, 8:45 p. m., KTSA, 550kc.
Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Virginia

Newport News—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Petersburg—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc.
Richmond—Sundays, 1 p. m., WRVA, 1110kc.

Washington

Aberdeen—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., KXRO, 1310kc.
Olympia—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGY, 1210kc.
Seattle—Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.
Spokane—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 1470kc.
Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Walla Walla—Fridays, 7:45 a. m., KUJ, 1370kc.
Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.
Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 6:30 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.
Poynette—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Wyoming

Sheridan—Mondays, 7:30 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack—Sundays, 8:45 p. m., CHWK, 780kc.
Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 660kc.
Vancouver—British Columbia Church of the Air, Sundays, June 23, Aug. 11, and Sept. 29, 1935, 1 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria—Sundays, 4:30 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Ontario

***Hamilton**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
***Ottawa**—Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.
***St. Catharines**—Mondays and Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
***Toronto**—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

Shortwave

***Boston**—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m.

*Daylight saving time.

[A Monthly Radiocast Feature on the first Thursday]

Sales Tax Expected To Help Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 6—Hope that efforts to maintain a high standard of public education in New Jersey will be aided by the Legislature's passage of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman's 2-per-cent-sales-tax bill is now being voiced here, and it is held that, because of the new revenue source, schools may not be entirely dependent on faltering property taxes, which are no longer able to provide adequate support.

Although the sales tax was enacted primarily as a means of insuring the State's share of emergency relief administration costs, the Governor has indicated it may go further than this, and he is already laying plans for state aid for schools and real estate relief from this tax levy, which is estimated to yield about $20,000,000 a year.

"I hope by means of economies, diversions and increased revenue, to build up a surplus to absorb one half, if not all, of the state school tax," the Governor said.

The state school tax now assessed against real property is approximately $18,000,000.

New Jersey is now required by the federal authorities to contribute $2,000,000 a month for emergency relief, but it is expected this demand may be lowered after July, when the new public works program is under way.

Degree Makes Girls Critical, Angell Says

BRYN MAWR, Penna., June 6 (AP)—Higher education was described yesterday by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, as rendering women "more critically discerning in the mates they accept for the matrimonial voyage," rather than "unfiting them for marriage."

"Unquestionably they are made less docile, for they are now fully aware of the vigor and integrity of their own thought processes" the educator said in an address at the Bryn Mawr College commencement.

"The simultaneous opening to them of practically every door in the world of business, the professions and politics has robbed them forever of any disposition to accept the male as an inevitably superior person."

Sunken Gold of 1789 Calls Treasure Hunters

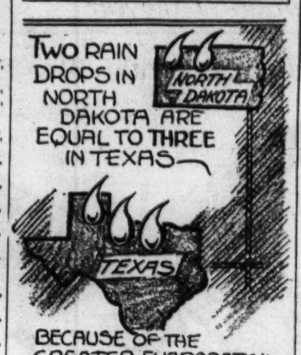
LEWES, Del., June 6 (AP)—The lure of Spanish gold has beckoned again to treasure hunters, this time a group from New England. They arrived several days ago and are working off the Delaware breakwater in search of the sunken treasure ship, De Braak, which legend describes as a British sloop of war, sunk in May, 1789, in a squall off Cape Henlopen.

Equipped with magnet finders and diving equipment, the treasure hunters have chartered two launches owned by Lewes fishermen. Daily they sweep the waters with cable lines in the vicinity of the outer breakwater.

Success means wealth, for legend says the ship carried gold taken from Spanish galleons worth today about $10,000,000. The De Braak has intrigued hunters since 1805.

The men are Charles N. Calstead, of Attleboro, Mass., Richard T. Wilson, of Providence, R. I., and a diver. Working with them are Charles Johnson, salvager and diver, and Henry Fisher, of Lewes.

Worth Knowing


TWO RAIN DROPS IN NORTH DAKOTA ARE EQUAL TO THREE IN TEXAS
NORTH DAKOTA
TEXAS
BECAUSE OF THE GREATER EVAPORATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATE.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

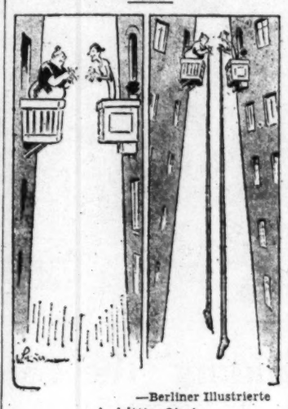
In Lighter Vein

Looks are Deceiving

He was telling his aunt why the motorist at the cross-roads was being questioned by the policeman.

"That fellow has been jumping the traffic lights!" he said.

"Extraordinary," she remarked. "He doesn't look a bit like an athlete."—*Tit-Bits.*



—Berliner Illustrierte

A Little Chat

Suitable

In one of the large lecture halls in a European city there appeared, close beside the speaker's stand, a single strong clothes hook in the wall, with a little placard, stating, "Only for lecturers."

A humorist wrote underneath, "May also be used for hanging his coat and hat."

With a Vim!

Ike: "Why do you call this an enthusiastic stew?"

Mike: "Because the cook put everything he had into it."—*College Humor.*

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Silver Lacquering

MANY housewives dislike cleaning their heavy silver pieces, and are interested if this job can be avoided. One young man lacquered his mother's tea service and water pitcher, and she was loud in her praises of the lessened labor required to keep the pieces looking nice in daily service. The lad found that other women would gladly pay for this work, and today he has done many such jobs.—M. S.

Ten Guesses

4

Check (√) Yes or No

1. The New Testament was originally written in Hebrew. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. The Pacific end of the Panama Canal is west of the Atlantic end. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Montreal is south of Paris. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. The title of the head of America's highest court is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Gold is lighter than lead. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Franklin D. Roosevelt is the 31st President of the United States. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Poe's middle name was Allen. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Reno is the capital of Nevada. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Gertrude Ederle was the first woman to swim the English Channel. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. The minimum age of a United States Senator is 35. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The correct answers, with details, will be found among the advertisements]

Brevities

Mansfield (Ohio) News-Journal: All who believe they are being paid too much money for the work they are doing could hold a mass meeting in a telephone booth.

Punch: An initial difficulty in preparing shark-skin for human wear, we are informed, was to make it waterproof. Sharks must get wet through.

Louis Allis Messenger: Don't kick a man when he is down—he may get up!

London Turns Out for the Jubilee

The Top Picture Depicts the Activity on Oxford Street, and the Bottom One Shows Fleet Street in Gala Array. Both Were Sent In to the Monitor Camera Club by Dennis P. Thomas, Kenton Harrow, Eng.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Valley Gate

IN Nehemiah 3:13, we read of how a certain "Hanun, and the inhabitants of Zanoah" repaired "the valley gate" which lay between the "tower of the furnaces" and "the dung gate" in the wall of Jerusalem. The valley in question was the Vale of Hinnom which lay to the southwest of Jerusalem; and this naturally suggests the location of the gate itself.

It was from this "gate of the valley" that Nehemiah left the city on a secret tour of inspection, afterward returning by the same gate (Neh. 2:13, 15); while it is implied that when the Levites began to go around the city in two different directions, they set out from this particular spot (Neh. 12:31, 38; cf. 3: 11 and 13).

The "valley gate" must have been an ancient one, for some three centuries before the days of Nehemiah, we find Uzziah, king of Judah, fortifying it with towers (II Chron. 26:9).

Daily Anecdote

First Steel Pen

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOSEPH GILLOTT was a practical jeweler. One day, one of the fine steel tools he was using split at the point. He discarded it and continued with his work. Later he had occasion to do some writing, but was unable to locate his quill. He took up the discarded tool and plunged it into the ink, thinking he might be able to trace the few words he wished to write.

To his great surprise it worked surprisingly well—and then and there was born the idea of the steel pen, which made a fortune for its discoverer.

For the Scrapbook

Happiness is in action, and every power is intended for action; human happiness, therefore, can only be complete as all the powers have their full and legitimate play.—*Thomas.*

If there is anything that keeps the mind open to angel visits, and repels the ministry of evil, it is a pure human love.—*N. P. Willis.*

A good conscience is a continual Christmas.—*Franklin.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Their Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

THE anniversary gift to a mother was the problem which confronted five little girls. They were well aware that they should not expect to ask money from their brothers or daddy to buy the mother of Susan a present, so they worked out a more thoughtful gift.

One Saturday afternoon they suddenly burst in upon Susan's mother. Then they told her to wait. Soon they came tripping down from upstairs dressed in the attic skirts and blouses of by-gone days—five seven-year-old girls with the dust of the storeroom on their eager faces.

And then they began an interesting little program. One recited a poem. Another told a story. Two put on a small dance. Then they sang a song. At the conclusion they told the mother of Susan, "That's your birthday surprise—our little circus."

They had solved the problem of a suitable gift; and their thoughtfulness brought more pleasure than a material gift far beyond their means.

What They Say

Looking Ahead

"There will be more scientific progress in the next twenty-five years than there has been in the last thousand years."—*Henry Ford.*

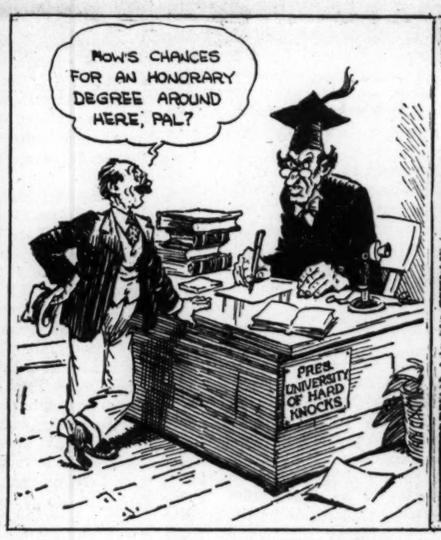
Incomprehensible But True

"Sooner or later the disturbing realization comes to us that even that which we cannot understand may be true."—*Will Durant.*

Quotation for Today

A MAN's life purpose should be sought out, thought out and wrought out.
—EARL OF OXFORD.

Cartoons of the Week

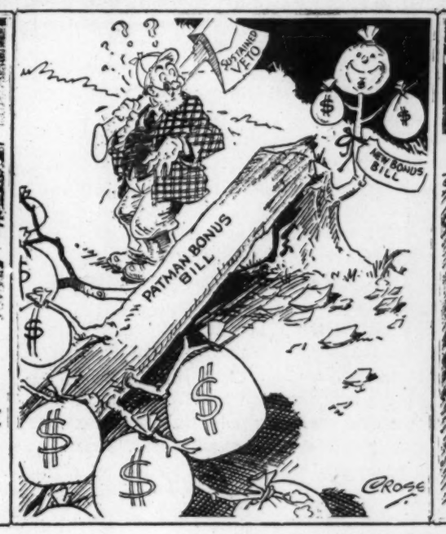


—Jensen in Salt Lake City Deseret News

Everybody Else Gives Them

—Herblock in Orange, N.J., Daily Courier

Who Wants To Lay the Cornerstone?



—Cross in Nashville Tennessean

Quick Growth

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal

That's the Way the Big Breaks Start!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Beginning an Investigation*

By LE PELLEY

WE NOW FIND TUBBY AND BUDDY DETERMINED TO FIND OUT WHERE MARMADUKE GOES ON HIS STRANGE JOURNEYS
THERE'S MARMADUKE NOW! WHAT IS HE CARRYING?
I DON'T KNOW — LET'S GET CLOSER!
TUBBY — IT'S A TELESCOPE !!!
HE'S GETTING IN THE BOAT — LET'S FOLLOW HIM ALONG THE EDGE OF THE RIVER
WE WON'T BE ABLE TO FOLLOW HIM ANY FARTHER! I WONDER WHERE HE'S GOING WITH A TELESCOPE ——
BUDDY — YOU DON'T SUPPOSE MARMADUKE IS A REAL PIRATE, DO YOU??
YOU NEVER CAN TELL ABOUT MARMADUKE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Concert Singer*

By CARMACK

Well, it looks as though the Boss's tent problem was settled —
He discovered that two little wrens were building a nest behind one of the flaps —
"That means," said the Boss, "the tent can't be used for anything that will be noisy" —
And a little later they said something about calling it their "Music Hall" and letting it go at that —
For a moment that had me stumped —
Then suddenly I noticed that the birds spent almost as much time singing as they did working and right away I decided "Music Hall" was a good name for the tent —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Constitution in a New Setting

THE Supreme Court's decision on the NRA has again turned thought to the problem of the unique place of the judiciary in American life. Some go so far as to say that experience under the New Deal has proved that the Supreme Court is the protector of democracy itself. For instance, the NRA savored of what is sometimes called bureaucratic tyranny. This is another name for "administrative law," familiar enough in France but alien to Anglo-Saxon concepts of government by legislative law. During NRA's first year there are estimated to have been 10,000 pages of such "law"—a volume of regulations which, according to the American Bar Association, "staggered the imagination."

It was this aspect of NRA that constituted the first count in the Supreme Court's indictment. Congress had unconstitutionally delegated its law-making function to the man in whose name all these regulations were issued, namely, the President. It is now seen to have been very remiss in its duty, for the people elect their own legislature to pass laws, not to remit that function to others. Undoubtedly the state must rely increasingly upon officials to regulate economic life. No one for a moment would want to see Congress burdened with the details connected with that regulation. But the work of officials should always be restrained within the limits of policy already laid down by the Legislature. When the NRA gave the code authorities the power to fix prices and control output, for instance, they were bestowing a sovereign power upon purely private citizens.

The other count in the Supreme Court's indictment will not be as generally acceptable. The power of the individual states over business has been reaffirmed in a manner which would seriously cripple business regulation by the federal authority. This, as the President said, was much the more important aspect of the judiciary's verdict. Business today is what Prof. E. S. Corwin calls a continuum, in which its local phases have become completely submerged. Yet a strict interpretation of the Constitution, if not of the Supreme Court's ruling, would probably limit federal jurisdiction to little more than interstate transportation.

This would be retreat with a vengeance. For NRA spelled the complete subordination of state power over business and industry. Hence it ended the dual federalistic principle within this vital domain of government action. As such it went too far—even if the Legislature assumed in detail (and thereby met the Supreme Court's first objection) the responsibility for all the regulations put out in the President's name as a result of the initial grant of authority. But the question now faced is whether the federal authority should *specifically* acquire more national power than is awarded by a strict reading of the Constitution. Has the need not been proved both by the facts of modern economic organization and by the lessons of an emergency in which that organization nearly came to grief?

Mr. Roosevelt's challenge to the Supreme Court's decision marks the beginning of a new struggle between a pure constitutionalism and a new nationalism. It is not so clearly defined, perhaps, in the judiciary's verdict as the President implies it is. Mr. Roosevelt's construction is extreme. His interpretation that the Supreme Court would permit federal regulation over transportation only will probably be challenged by constitutional authorities. But the grand issue remains, and has been brewing these many years, having been postponed by the manner in which the Supreme Court has hitherto "stretched" the interstate commerce clause.

Country or City

WHEN Addison was delighting eighteenth-century England with his lively and sympathetic contrasting essays on the courtly Sir Roger de Coverley, country gentleman, and Will Honeycomb, man of fashion, town folk were hard put to it to come at a bit of countryside. In London roads were rough and so were the numerous footpads.

And, as Alan Ivimey tells in "A History of London," the city persisted in growing. Only a matter of twoscore years previously Charles II had complained that the new buildings in Soho "do choak up the air of His Majesty's parks and palaces." In France, a century later, when Marie Antoinette found the streets of Paris stuffy, she betook herself and her ladies-in-waiting to Versailles, where they played at being dairymaids.

Today, the lines of the urbanite are cast in pleasanter places. Royal pleasaunces have become public parks; city planners cunningly contrive to bring a touch of *rus in urbe* to the very fringe of slums. In municipal gardens the audacious robin and the more timid thrush may be heard between the dissonances of grating streetcars only twenty yards away.

All these things are much to the advantage of the irresolute person who can never be quite certain whether he would rather live in the country or the city; who finds shady tree-bordered walks lovelier when they lead to a favorite restaurant, who considers that landscape incomplete which has no cosy hotel in the not-too-distant background. That sly one, for instance, of whom Cowper wrote:

> He likes the country, but in truth must own,
> Most likes it when he studies it in town.

With cities rapidly growing rural and the country racing to become urban, the stay-at-home, with a little stretch of the imagination—and some apologies to Shakespeare—may eventually quietly reflect that "there is nothing either country or city, but thinking makes it so."

A Better 100 Per Centism

AMERICANS do their system of government an injustice when they clamor against free and open discussion of other systems. They betray lack of conviction that representative government can bear the impact of increased knowledge. In expressing confidence that Communism and Fascism can without danger be discussed in American schools, and can be critically compared with American government without undermining loyalty to that Government, Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department displays an Americanism that has nothing to fear from any other isms:

> If I were not satisfied that our American political institutions are the most enlightened and freest in the world, I would join the ranks of those who would forbid the hateful words Fascism and Communism even to be spoken in a whisper in our schools.

This is the kind of confidence by which a true 100 per cent American should be known. Those who lack such faith may after all achieve little comfort from the banning of outspoken examination of all governmental doctrines, for they cannot forbid the utterance aloud of "hateful words" without driving those words into underground and far more dangerous sort of discussion which is whispered.

But those whose desire to defend representative government springs from their own enlightened belief that it is the best system under which men may live happily and progressively, will not try to shield it from attack as one would shield a weakling but will let it go into battle as a strong man.

Democracy needs no alliances with ignorance or partial ignorance. Dictatorship—Fascist or Communist—may thrive on half truths. Free government can stand the light.

Two Halves of War Prevention

POWER politics or a collective peace system? Such are the alternatives facing the world, according to Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal in the British Government, in a striking speech in London recently. Mr. Eden did not define the phrase "power politics," but he undoubtedly meant it to convey condemnation of the use of armed force, or a threat of armed force, to gain a political end regardless of the rights either of the case in dispute or of other people.

It is on the moral side that power politics mainly differs from a collective peace system. For, as Mr. Eden indicated, a collective peace system involves building up "an overwhelming potential force" as "the only sure defense against war." The only practical form in which such a system exists today, he went on, is the League of Nations. Membership of that body he regards as "a privilege each nation should be proud to assume," adding that if any nation fears for its security, then "its best course is to take its place in the League and thereby obtain the benefit of collective security."

Mr. Eden's thesis that there must be an overwhelming potential force behind the law to restrain any potential lawbreaker is an axiom that bases every national police force and civilized government. Every citizen has a wider obligation than merely to submit himself and his own quarrels to proper processes of law. If the sad necessity should arise, he is also charged with the duty of preventing others from seeking to be a law unto themselves. Thus it is the collectivity of citizens and not merely their delegates, the police and armed forces, who in the last resort are responsible for law and order.

Two questions inevitably arise out of Mr. Eden's call for a collective peace system: Is the League prepared to listen to complaints and to remedy any that are found to be justified? And if so, are the complainants ready to accept the League's decision if it goes against their preconceived ideas of what that decision ought to be?

To both questions, the answer today is in the negative. This of course does not mean that the world should sit back wringing its hands and refuse to get on with the job of organizing a collective peace system. On the contrary, it is a time for redoubled efforts, for as Mr. Eden justly remarks, the only sure way of keeping out of a great war is "to prevent it." But to provide "overwhelming potential force" on the side of peace is only one half of war prevention. The other half is unerring potential justice for every dispute, present and future, that disturbs the harmony which should be normal in all human relationships.

The Infamy of War

Book News of the Day

A BOOK reviewer should always be calm. Even when the cold type becomes a branding iron biting into his consciousness the one thought—"No! No! No! What I'm reading is inconceivable, but it's true." He should possess that perfect poise, for instance, shown by General of Division Assolant, in Humphrey Cobb's PATHS OF GLORY (New York: Viking. $2.50), which is a story of the French front line and the infamy of war. Unfortunately for this business of keeping cool, Mr. Cobb lit a fire under this reviewer which, he hopes, will never quite go out.

The book starts off quite quietly; then one is suddenly living with, not being told about, the men of the 181st French Regiment of the line, marching, cursing, philosophizing—war-torn shock troops snatched from a promised furlough to capture the "Pimple" from the Germans.

From then on the reader is swept along irresistibly through the shocking events that lead, with the objective inevitability of a Greek tragedy, to the ghastly end. Mr. Cobb lights fires but remains almost glacial himself, points no moral, does his neat job of dissecting military wickedness in high places and, without comment, turns the choice result over to the reader.

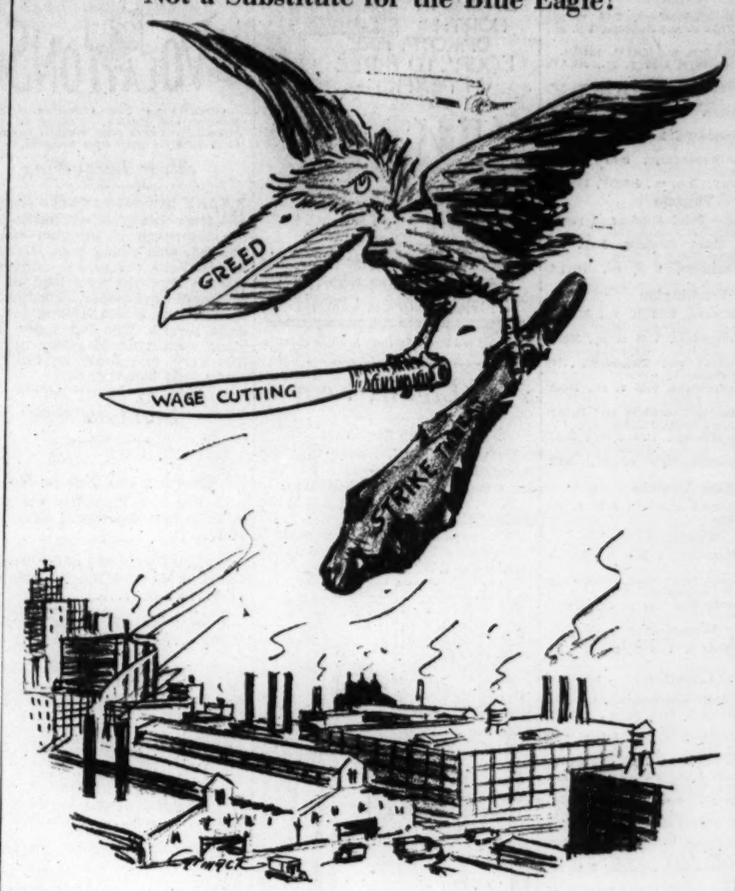
Of the obscenities consequent upon the herding of vast masses of men like brutes there are fewer than in some other notable war novels. Obviously the author loaths filth but has no squeamishness when it has its place in the recital; the fastidious reader is thereof warned.

General Assolant had poise. Discerning no pity, only contempt in his reference to a decimated battalion, Herbillon, his adjutant, once quietly reflected that it was this quality of detachment which explained why Assolants were generals and Herbillons were not. Poise and detachment, however, were not the General's only attributes. Ambition was another. And capture of the twice-found impregnable hill called "Pimple" opened the pleasing picture to his imagination of the President of the Republic pinning on his, General Assolant's, breast the star of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Unfortunately, theory and event differ. The German sheets of flame blasted the French battalion back into its own lines. Viciously the General saw the mangled bodies drop in that burning hell . . . the star of the Legion of Honor . . . Still, General Assolant maintained his poise . . . the star of the Legion of Honor . . . the regiment had failed him. With diabolical detachment he brought charges against it of cowardice in the face of the enemy. Brave, innocent men, picked by lot from each section, dropped before the firing squad, leaving the dreaded degradation of heralded cowardice to weeping wives and children.

Not the slaughter and stink of the "field of honor" so much as the rotten, ruthless system of militarism that robs men of their most primitive rights is why "Paths of Glory" should be read aloud in every schoolroom of every land. W. R. M.

Not a Substitute for the Blue Eagle!



"Kidding" the Cat

"POPOKI," whispered the little Hawaiian newsboy. He stooped and stroked the tiny kitten that had found a haven in our equally tiny apartment. "Popoki," we repeated. And thus our cat gained a name. For two days since he arrived the timid bit of fur had been "he" or "it." Now he had a name.

The name, we learned, was the Hawaiian generic for all cats—their attempt to copy a little missionary girl's "poor pussy" with a language that had only fourteen letters of the alphabet when missionaries reduced it to writing.

A small apartment at Waikiki is no place for a pet. We always agreed on that. Not enough room to play, sure to ruin the paintings, terrible nuisance, we agreed.

But nobody else would have Popoki. Ears back, tail dragging, he cringed from everyone. What tragedies had marred his six weeks before we adopted him we never knew, but a cat couldn't be left to starve just because he was afraid of everything, we agreed.

Popoki's sleeping quarters, we decided, would be the bathroom. He would have just the right kind of box with pillows and a saucer of milk on one side and water on the other. Quarters like that, we decided, would make the timid thing very happy.

* * *

Somehow our system didn't work. Popoki, we were amazed to discover, could never be found when it was bed time. The third night our search revealed his tiny body squeezed in between coils of our bed springs.

"Maybe," we reasoned, "he didn't want to be locked in the bathroom at nights even if we had furnished it in the best of taste and with every modern feline convenience." So we left the door open.

Some time during the night went up that cry so familiar to Hawaiian households, "Centipede, centipede!"

Bedclothes were thrown back, lights snapped on and we prepared for battle. But there, in the middle of the bed, yawned Popoki with a look that said, "What's the idea of waking me up at this hour of the night?"

So we learned Popoki's trouble. He was lonesome.

It was surprising how quickly he took charge of the apartment, regulating his habits to ours and ours to his.

Just about alarm-clock time each morning a tiny fur paw would stroke some sleeper's face and into somebody's ear would be purred the message that it was time for breakfast milk to be warmed up. Sunday mornings he worried, because breakfast came later.

So Popoki learned that sometimes people forgot to get up when they should and he had to wait for his food. Stoically he would curl up and sleep on someone's chest with a conclusiveness that said: "Don't think you're going to miss me when you do get up."

* * *

Cat philosophy became a daily study, but the most amazing lesson we learned was that Popoki, in his estimation, was the *raison d'être* for everything in his little universe. Tapestry or antique furniture was the best place to sharpen claws, he decided, and the older the furniture the better for the claws. Curtains were things to climb up, and spools of thread were for cats to play with.

Everything anyone did, they did so a cat could investigate, and drawers were always drawn so a cat could crawl in and snoop. People were made for cats to play with. An innocent move of foot or hand turned said foot or hand into a toy for Popoki. What's a few claw or tooth marks among friends?

Food, we learned, is not just food in Popoki's world. For instance, something that comes off the master's plate is better than something that comes out of a can or paper directly to a tin plate under the sink. From such a plate Popoki would give us a doubtful look that said: "Are you sure this is the same food you eat?"

* * *

So we learned to bluff. Scraps of meat must first be placed on the table in Popoki's view and thence transferred to his tin plate. In that manner odds and ends that the butcher gave away attained great culinary excellence.

So, too, with milk. If someone raised a saucer of milk to his lips, and smacked and gurgled in gustatory appreciation, the milk became cuisine de luxe for cats.

Popoki, we learned, had a sensitivity that should have been quite foreign to his humble origin. Banned from the dining room during a meal, no mere opening of a door was sufficient invitation to bring him back. Not at all. He must be petted and carried back so that he could feel indispensable to the family circle.

No longer is Popoki a timid waif that no one wants. "Your cat," the neighbors say, "has developed a fine disposition."

"He always had one," we tell them. "We just gave him an opportunity to express it." W. L. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Call for Volunteers

By Frank L. Perrin

LONG before the advent of the typewriter, when boys and girls were taught to copy the script of Spencerian school artists, if they were to deserve and receive rewards of merit, many of us in the single rooms of the little red schoolhouse labored to achieve some degree of excellence in the art of penmanship. I occasionally receive letters, even to this day, which remind me of those earlier times. Not long ago one came from a former district schoolteacher under whose watchful eyes I sat, studious at times, but more often looking forward to recess, the noon hour, or tardy four o'clock. She is just on the sunny side of ninety, now, but the handwriting is an exact duplicate of that of those years almost forgotten.

Still in the days antedating the typewriter, perhaps because I had, by some careless or individual process developed a style of writing somewhat different from that prescribed and taught, I was asked to copy, for official use at the state convention, the proposed platform to be adopted at a forthcoming meeting of the party. I of course felt no pride of authorship, because the planks, couched in more or less familiar phraseology, had been roughly hewn and shaped by those older and wiser than myself. But I could not escape a sense of responsibility, or sponsorship, and there was a feeling of gratification when the document received the unquestioning approval of the delegates and party leaders and appeared in its entirety as the rallying standard of the dauntless and defiant champion of human rights and human liberties.

* * *

Today there is the hopeful call for architects and framers who can, ingeniously or wisely, draw the plans and prepare the planks, not for one political party only, but for two—the traditional contenders for the suffrage of the people of the United States. I do not feel that my earlier experience as shadow writer or back-stage amanuensis qualifies me in any degree to assume the role of carpenter or builder. A carrier of bricks and mortar might labor for years as a mason's tender without acquiring the skill of a master craftsman.

But from some as yet undiscovered neighborhood there must come those with vision and wisdom which will guide and direct them in the task soon to be undertaken. The type in which past declarations of party policy and political sagacity have been printed and published has, in the language of the composing room, been "knocked into pi." It cannot easily or profitably be reassembled. The forms have been junked, and with them many of the familiar phrases of the "viewers with alarm" and the "pointers with pride." Specious pledges, the promises of economic deliverance through some new and untried process or method, sound as empty and as meaningless as some of Mr. Spencer's mottoes inscribed in steel plate at the top of his copy-book pages.

I am inclined to believe that never in the history of this or any country have the thoughts of millions of voting citizens progressed so far or so rapidly in a given period as within the last three years. Thinking men and women have become satiated with promised panaceas and cure-alls. They have discovered, or have become more than ever convinced, that those who aspire to political leadership and who pose as the possessors of superior knowledge are not, necessarily, qualified to lead.

* * *

How, then, is confidence in honest leadership to be restored? There must be leadership and wise direction in a democracy, where authority is necessarily delegated. The very structure of our government precludes any escape from this wisely conceived process. But I wonder if it cannot correctly be said that no leadership can be wiser or more progressive than the thought which designates and selects those upon whom the responsibilities delegated are imposed. Assuming this, the burden is upon each one of us as individuals to have at least some voice in choosing not alone those who shall execute declared political and economic policies, but those as well who frame and shape and expound our political creeds and platforms.

There must be new phrases which declare and propound old and time-tested truths. There must be new and unsoiled banners upon which these simple but convincing declarations may be written. There must be courageous volunteers to carry the banners. Who will volunteer to write, for the parties, the new declaration of political independence?

The Wide Horizon

New Forms of Federal Control

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

"THE New Deal was 'only a pack of cards, after all,'" say its enemies, quoting Alice with perhaps a touch of malice. They are inclined to rub their hands over what might be called the judicial "discard" of the New Deal.

Yet even if one agrees that the legislation annulled by the Supreme Court's decisions was hastily or badly drafted and in parts downright unwise, these decisions show gaps in our national system which must somehow be filled. If the court rejects attempts to set up national standards to protect children and easily exploited types of labor, a way must somehow be found to protect them. The conditions of business on a nation-wide scale will not permit permanent sabotage of social standards under the protection of "state's rights."

It is equally true that Congress must find constitutional means to delegate wide discretionary powers to the Executive to carry out the broad policies which the legislature outlines. Otherwise Congress must attempt the impossible by laying down detailed and rigid legislative provisions which cannot be fitted to complex and rapidly shifting social conditions.

* * *

What cards remain to the President, then, from the whole pack of the New Deal? Has the court stripped the deck of all his trumps? Not quite. He still has several ways of accomplishing by indirection most of the good that was lost to him when the court struck down the direct policies of the NRA.

For the natural monopolies Congress and the President have a much better tool of control at hand than the codes—a decision of John Marshall himself, in *McCulloch v. Maryland*. Congress may charter corporations or acquire stock in them to a degree that will make them federal instruments—not subject to state control. That was what the decision held with respect to the Second Bank of the United States.

The Government corporation has been much used by the New Deal. But it is really a form of state socialism and involves in many cases all the troubles of bureaucracy in business, besides the dangers of patronage and waste. There are too many of these unco-ordinated Government corporations, for whose policy it is hard to hold any elected official responsible.

But if instead of outright ownership and management the Federal Government acquired a controlling block of stock in the great oil companies, coal and lumber companies, and perhaps iron and steel, the wastage of our national resources might be checked and monopoly might be intelligently controlled by Government directors on the boards. Labor policy, too, might be brought into line with national standards for at least the abolition of child labor, excessive hours, and sweated rates of payment. Similarly a genuine co-ordination of the railroads, trucking lines and air transport might be achieved.

Our external methods of control through legislation entrusting negative powers to regulatory commissions run afoul of the courts at every point. The Wheeler-Rayburn Bill that would attack the holding companies in the electric power utilities with the bludgeon of forcing them to reorganize regionally or to go out of business, will certainly not stand the court's scrutiny. But Jesse Jones, operating what amounts to a Government holding company under the RFC already controls one great electrical utility system. Should he acquire control of others, *by turning the holding company device against its creators*, we should escape the legal barriers that block national policy and be able to achieve a positive reorganization along rational lines.

* * *

But such a method of extending federal control, important as it is, leaves untouched the great area of social legislation and reform which the Roosevelt Administration has undertaken in the name of social security. Here the federal grant-in-aid will have to come in to do what NIRA could not. If the federal funds which are being expended for creating work were made contingent upon the passage of certain minimal social legislation on hours, wages, and child labor, presumably the "national minimum" standards of social legislation might still be saved.

It is a flexible method which leaves administration largely in the hands of the states, subject in road-building only to federal inspection. Up to this time the court has never indicated any limits on this indirect avenue of federal control through grants-in-aid to the states. Much of the Social Security Bill is based on this method.

Above all Mr. Roosevelt has a chance both through his banking act and through the suggested technique of Government directors on the great monopolistic industries to draw to his side men who should serve the state and mediate his policies more understandingly with business. A few such appointments would do much to allay the fear with which a growing section of the business world regards the Administration.

We are still in a position to move forward toward a partnership of Government with business, and more effectively than under the NRA. For under the indirect controls government is a cooperating and responsible partner though still the senior member of the firm on matters of social policy.